

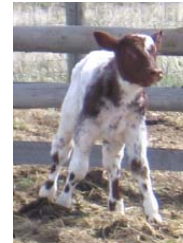
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site
Montana



Foundation for Planning and Management

June 2008



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Introduction

Every park needs a formal statement of its core mission to provide basic guidance for all the decisions to be made about the park—a foundation for planning and management. The foundation document identifies what is most important to the historic site through an examination of the establishing legislation, development of purpose and significance statement and primary interpretive themes, and identification of the special mandates that affect national historic site management. The foundation document also identifies the fundamental resources and values and current conditions and trends that could affect those resources and values. It also analyzes current guidance, as provided by law and policy and existing planning, and makes an assessment of the relevance of existing guidance and future planning and data needs. Although not a decision document, the foundation sets the parameters for future planning and allows National Park Service managers to make informed decisions and stay focused on the park's mission.

Background

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site commemorates the frontier cattle era and the Western cattle industry. It was here that Canadian fur trader Johnny Grant established a

trading post in the Deer Lodge Valley that had long been used by many tribes as a route to hunting and trading areas. Grant grazed cattle in the valley during the open range period of the 1850-60's, then sold the ranch to German emigrant Conrad Kohrs. Kohrs became one of the major cattle barons in the emerging livestock industry, and the ranch remained within one family through the creation of the National Historic Site in 1972.

The park embraces some 1,500 acres and 90 structures, and is maintained today as a working ranch. Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site is the only unit of the National Park System specifically designated to commemorate the frontier cattle era, and its role in the larger and more complex history of the United States from the mid-19th to early 20th centuries.

Legislative History

1972 – Authorized for establishment (PL 92-406)

1978 – Increased land acquisition and development ceilings (PL 95-625)

1980 – Increased land acquisition and development ceilings, modified park boundary (PL 96-607)

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Definitions

The park **purpose** is the specific reason for establishing a particular park. Statements of the park's purpose are grounded in a thorough analysis of the park's legislation (or executive order) and legislative history, including studies prior to authorization which go beyond a restatement of the law to document shared assumptions about what the law means in terms specific to the park.

Park **significance statements** express why the park's resources and values are important enough to warrant national park designation. Statements of the park's significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context are directly linked to the purpose of the park. These statements are substantiated by data or consensus and reflect the most current scientific or scholarly inquiry and cultural perceptions, which may have changed since the park's establishment.

Fundamental resources and values are the most important systems, processes, features, visitor experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, scents or other resources and values to be communicated to the public about a park. They warrant primary consideration during planning

and management because they contribute to significance and are critical to achieving the park's purpose.

Other important resources and values may have particular importance that warrants special consideration during general management planning, even though they do not contribute directly to the purpose and significance of the park.

Primary interpretive themes connect park resources to relevant ideas, meanings, concepts, contexts, beliefs, and values. They support the desired interpretive outcome of increasing visitor understanding and appreciation of the significances of the park's resources. Primary interpretive themes are based upon park purpose and significance.

Special mandates are legal requirements and administrative commitment that apply to a specific unit of the national park system. They are mandated by Congress or by signed agreements with other entities. They are specific to the park, and are not an inventory of all the laws applicable to the national park system.

Foundation Elements

Purpose

The purpose of Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site is to

- Provide an understanding of the frontier cattle era of the nation's history;
- Preserve the Grant-Kohrs Ranch:
 - More than 100 years of unbroken history
 - Structures, landscape, furnishings, equipment, objects, and records
 - Operating cattle ranch
- Interpret the national significance associated with the frontier cattle era and the Grant-Kohrs Ranch.

Significance

1. Establishment by pioneer stockman John Grant and subsequent expansion as the home and headquarters of influential cattleman Conrad Kohrs, Grant-Kohrs Ranch exemplifies successful cattle ranching operations in the American West from 1860-1920.
2. Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site is the only unit of the National Park System specifically designated to commemorate the frontier cattle era, and its role in the larger and more complex history of the United States from mid 19th to the early 20th centuries.

3. Due largely to the foresight and preservation efforts of Conrad and Nell Warren, Grant-Kohrs Ranch offers unparalleled opportunity to experience an authentic, active western ranch (encompassing historic landscapes, original buildings, furnishings, implements, and records spanning 120 years) rare in its integrity and completeness.

4. The particular diversity of peoples and natural resources in this area were necessary to the viability, scale and success of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch and surrounding Deer Lodge Valley.

5. Near extermination of bison, fencing of the open range, and progression into intensive agriculture profoundly transformed the natural environment and Native American lifeways.

Fundamental Resources and Values

1. Deliberate preservation by the Kohrs family and the National Park Service of a complete and intact assemblage of historic structures and museum collection that tell the story of ranching in the American West from 1862 – 1982.
 - Cultural Landscape: made up of 9 component landscapes (Grant-Kohrs Ranch Complex, Warren Ranch Complex, Uplands, Hayfields and Pastures, Riparian Area, Railroad Corridor, Grant-Kohrs Residence, Warren Residence, Development Zone). Each one consists of 10 landscape characteristics: natural systems and



Johnny Grant



Conrad Kohrs



Chicken coop



Kitchen of ranch house



Ranch house



Cultural landscape



features, vegetation, spatial organization, land use, constructed water features, circulation, views and vistas, buildings and structures, objects and small-scale features, and archeological and missing features.

- More than 90 historic structures from the 1860s to the 1950s including barns, sheds, residences, outbuildings, bridges, scales, hoists, chutes, fences, gates, most of which contribute to the National Historic Landmark (NHL) or National Register of Historic Places (NR) designation.
- Museum collection numbering around 30,000 objects and 75 linear feet of archives from pre-historic times to today including original ranch and family papers, equipment, household and personnel belongings, historic photographs, oral histories, and National Park Service resource management documents.

2. Valued ranching processes include those that preserve the cultural landscape for future generations, sustain resources, and integrate agricultural practices as a system of:

- Raising crops
- Grazing
- Irrigating
- Managing livestock

3. A healthy cultural landscape working with interpretation to present an accurate historic picture comprised of:

- Biological integrity
- Soil/site stability

- Hydrologic function
- Cultural soundscapes

4. The ranch offers exceptional opportunities to experience the sights, sounds, and smells of an authentic working cattle ranch by viewing, participating and interacting with the cultural landscape.

- Viewing expansive open range landscapes
- Standing in healthy pastures and hay fields
- Haying with horses
- Using flood irrigation systems
- Seeing livestock grazing on the range
- Observing key livestock operations in various seasons, such as moving cattle, branding, and calving.
- Viewing the life style of a cattle baron vs. life style of a cowboy/ranch hand
- Hearing stories, including perspectives from American Indians, pioneers, cowboys, emigrants, entrepreneurs, and cattle barons.

5. Opportunity to appreciate, research, learn and carry forward ranching preserved in 120 years of continuous cattle ranching

- Heritage skills, such as haying with horses, driving draft horses, blacksmithing, wagon-building, using flood irrigation systems, chuckwagon cooking

6. America's character was formed in part by its perception of the truth and myth of the cowboy ethic and the seemingly boundless possibilities of

the west as represented by the diverse cultures and peoples associated with the frontier cattle era and Grant-Kohrs Ranch. Diverse peoples include American Indian, Métis, European, Mexican, and Chinese cultures.

Other important resource and value: The Grant-Kohrs Ranch operation influenced the development of a local community and the national livestock industry, and the local community and the nation's industry influenced Grant-Kohrs Ranch.

Other important resource and value:

7. National Park Service people and facilities
 - Non-historic facilities - roads, trails, buildings, utilities,
 - NPS operations (staff, annual operating budget)
 - Partners and volunteers

Primary Interpretive Themes

- A. The historical integrity and intactness of Grant-Kohrs Ranch facilitates a deeper understanding of the myths and realities of cattle ranching and the American West.
- B. The story of Conrad Kohrs' rise from hopeful emigrant to powerful cattle baron exemplifies the pursuit of the American Dream through flexibility, vision, determination, and good fortune.

- C. The relationship of the cultural and natural landscape at Grant-Kohrs Ranch provokes appreciation for the interconnectedness of all life; the direct human dependence on natural resources for food and other products; and the necessity of wise and sustainable resource stewardship to ensure continued prosperity.
- D. The history of Grant-Kohrs Ranch offers insights into how an enterprise often attributed to the effort of one person or family is inextricably tied to many people of diverse talents, cultures and backgrounds working together for individual and mutual advantage.
- E. The deliberate preservation of Grant-Kohrs Ranch by Conrad and Nell Warren — including original buildings, records, artifacts, and landscapes — represents values of historical awareness and respect, and connects to the larger idea of cultural memory and its preservation.
- F. The settlement of the open range illustrates how the arrival of new people through time usually results transforming previous ways of life and the landscape, including people, plants, animals, and the land itself.



Visitor opportunities

Special Mandates

The land within Grant-Kohrs National Historic Site has a number of easements, rights-of-way, private in-holdings, special use permits, and other rights that must be recognized and honored. There is a general map of land ownership on page 11.

Property granted to the United States National Park Foundation (Deed No. 3) is subject to the following easements:

- The city of Deer Lodge has a right-of-way to lay, maintain, inspect, operate, protect, repair, replace, and remove a 36-inch sewer line on, over, and through the historic site. It is located through the ranch yard, the most historic and important area of the park.
- The Utah and Northern Railway Company and the Northern Pacific Railway Company (now used by the Burlington Northern/Montana Western Railroad) have a right-of-way and 35 acres of land.

The following active railway rights-of-way and strips of land sever the eastern 118 acres of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site from the western 1,480 acres:

- The Burlington Northern/Montana Western Railroad holds easements for private surface road access, and a public pedestrian access via underpass. A permit issued in 1974 allowed construction of an at-grade service

crossing on Cattle Drive for park use. The permit expired 1979 and is under negotiation as a public crossing.

- A right-of-way easement was acquired by NPS (Tract 01-118, Deed No. 6) from the Burlington Northern/Montana Western Railroad for a pedestrian underpass (0.05 acres).
- There is an easement or right-of-way for the effluent pipe under the active railroad (RW-1586-8-9001 issued 12/22/1997).

Private in-holdings consist of land within the boundary of the historic site owned by others:

- The city of Deer Lodge owns approximately 70.6 acres which is used for current sewage treatment lagoons for the city. When they upgrade or replace the sewage treatment system, this function is likely to continue on this parcel of land.
- The Burlington Northern/Montana Western Railroad owns 56.4 acres (in addition to the rights-of-way) within the boundary of the historic site.
- A private individual owns 178.49 acres, which are protected by a scenic easement.

There is an unresolved right-of-way claim:

- The state of Montana is claiming a public right of way on a west side road through the park's production hay fields and open



Active railroad right-of-way

grassland, all significant primary viewshed. The old alignment is mapped on 1868 and 1886 government land office maps and the state claims that the right-of-way was never abandoned. The validity of this claim remains to be resolved.

There are several utility rights-of-way, easements, and special use permits:

- The Montana Power Company, (Northwestern Energy) has right-of-way easements, to construct, maintain, operate, and remove a pipeline for transmission of gas and oil; and for an electric power and communications system over, along, and across part of the site (June 13, 1955 Easement, Special Use Permit issued 7/1/1975, expired 7/1/1995).
- The Montana Power Company (Northwestern Energy) and the Mountain Bell Telephone Company have (Qwest) special use permits to construct, maintain and operate an underground telephone cable, and a natural gas pipeline to provide services to the site. They also installed an underground primary power line. There may be certain rights through deregulation that allows them to turn over line to NPS through a signed agreement. The right-of-way to U.S. West Communications (RMR-GRKO 93-001 issued 3/2/1994) expires in 50 years.

Water Rights and Montana Water Policy-Park Summary:

In 1999, Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS filed for a new water right bringing the total number of rights at the park to twenty-five. Grant-Kohrs is part of basin 76G and this unit is highly appropriated and currently closed to any new water right appropriations. The final decree for this basin has not yet been released by the Montana water court. However, updated versions of the temporary preliminary decree have been released. Updates that contain all objections and court rulings are enforceable. Enforcement of existing policies is handled by district courts.

Following is a table summarizing each of Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS's water rights. The table provides a brief chronology of water right history.



Clark Fork River

Table 1. Water Rights Listing for Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

<u>ID*</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Rate (gpm)</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Diversion Pt**</u>
090691	CM	50	1942	Clark Fork (RR Gravel Pit)	S28 NWNESW
092029	ST	25	1934	Well	S33 SENENW
092030	DM	25	1934	Well	S33 SESENW
092031	DM	25	1934	Well	S33 SENENW
092041	IR	5185	1885	Clark Fork River (pump)	S32 NENESE
092043	IR	2926.18	1889	Clark Fork (West Side Ditch)	S20 SWNE
092044	IR	1404.74	1895	Clark Fork (Kohrs-Manning Ditch)	S33 W2NWSW
092045	IR	390.46	1885	Taylor Creek	T7N R9W S6 NENWNW
109125	ST	6	1999	N. Frontage Rd. Pasture Well	S28 SWSWNE
162334	ST	10	1940	Cottonwood Creek	S33 NWSW
162335	ST	30	1884	Johnson Creek	S33 NW
162336	ST	30	1884	Clark Fork River	>1
162337	ST	30	1940	Clark Fork River	>1
162338	ST	10	1884	Spring, Tributary of Clark Fork	>1
162339	ST	30	1872	Clark Fork River	>1
162340	ST	30	1866	Johnson Creek	S33 S2NWNW
162341	ST	30	1862	Clark Fork River	S33 W2NWNW
162342	ST	10	1862	Spring, Tributary of Clark Fork	S33 E2NWNW
162343	IR	11.22	1862	Spring by draft horse barn	S33 W2NENW
162344	IR	224.4	1884	Johnson Creek	S33 NWNESW
162345	IR	67.32	1931	Clark Fork (Kohrs-Manning Ditch)	S33 W2NWNW
162346	DM	15	1890	Spring, Tributary of Clark Fork	S33 NWNENW
162347	DM	15	1919	Well	S33 SWNENW
215969	CM	4.5	1904	North Fork Johnson Creek	S33 NWSWNE
216098	ST	30 gad***	1866	North Fork Johnson Creek	S33 NW

*Each ID Number is preceded by 76G-W- and followed by -00. For example, 090691 is actually 76G-W-090691-00.
 **All Diversion Points are found in T8N R9W unless otherwise noted.
 ***gad = gallons per animal per day

Grazing permits:

- The park enters into short-term grazing agreements to achieve park purposes, but is under no long-term commitments for grazing by outside entities.

Superfund designation

- The Clark Fork River flooded in 1908 with a 500 year event that washed millions of cubic yards of toxic mine tailings downstream from Butte towards Missoula. The park's three miles of riverfront is part of a regional superfund site designated in 1992. Research began in 1995 and resulted in a court record of decision May 2004. Settlement terms are in negotiation and when reached, they will be defined in a consent decree and the park will begin a 2-3 year clean-up process. When completed, soils containing the 5 heavy metals will be removed, replaced, treated in situ and restored. The remediation/restoration process affects the riparian corridor with approximately 26 acres of soils estimated for removal and restoration. Results of the restoration process have legal as well as biological measurements as dictated by the consent decree, and will be carefully monitored for success.

Jurisdiction:

- On April 29, 1980, Governor Thomas L. Judge signed a letter establishing concurrent jurisdiction in lieu of

proprietary jurisdiction for Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.

Other agreements with local governments, agencies, and partners:

- Deer Lodge- the NPS has an agreement with the city to accept the spraying of sewage effluent on fields. When a new sewage treatment system is constructed by Deer Lodge (2010), the agreement will no longer be extended because the need for this use of public land will be eliminated.
- Deer Lodge – the NPS annually purchases services of the Deer Lodge volunteer fire department for structural fire protection.
- Powell County Sheriff's Office – the NPS has an agreement with the sheriff's office to provide law enforcement services under the park's concurrent jurisdiction. The current general agreement extends through February, 2013.
- Yellowstone National Park – park law enforcement professionals from Yellowstone are temporarily assigned to Grant-Kohrs to provide on site resource protection and law enforcement during key time periods when accidents and incidents are most likely to occur (hunting season, high water flow on river, etc.) Yellowstone staff work closely with



Contamination of the Clark Fork River

both the sheriff's office and the state game warden when present.

- Interagency Fire - under the umbrella of the national six-party fire agreement and a specific interagency agreement, Glacier National Park, Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service provide paid services to Grant-Kohrs to enhance grassland productivity and water delivery offsite to legal shareholders through executing annual prescribed burns in the ditch systems and fields (100 acres annually).
- West Side Ditch Corporation – The water from the ditch is shared among seven current shareholders who split 700 shares amongst themselves. The NPS possesses 100 shares which were acquired from Conrad Warren. Water rights of the ditch originate in the late 1800's. The company operates, and is legally bound,

as a corporation. Board meetings are held monthly spring through fall.











- United States Forest Service (USFS) – the NPS has a “Service First” agreement with the USFS, in which the agencies share personnel, equipment, and office space to provide efficiencies and better service to the public.
- Bar-U Ranch National Historic Site, Parks Canada – the two parks have an international sister park agreement.
- Grant-Kohrs Ranch Foundation – there is a formal partnership agreement with the NPS.
- ADT – provides alarm monitoring, system inspection.
- Fire Suppression Systems, Inc – provides museum building inspection.



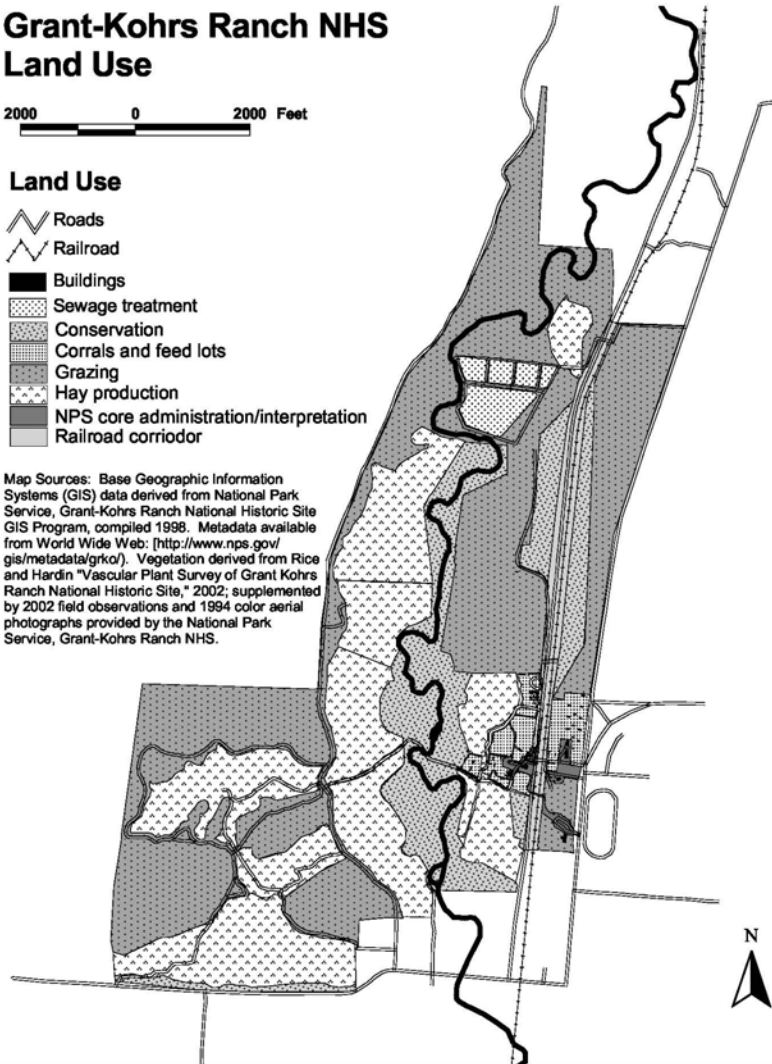
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS Land Use

2000 0 2000 Feet

Land Use

-  Roads
-  Railroad
-  Buildings
-  Sewage treatment
-  Conservation
-  Corrals and feed lots
-  Grazing
-  Hay production
-  NPS core administration/interpretation
-  Railroad corridor








Map Sources: Base Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data derived from National Park Service, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site GIS Program, compiled 1998. Metadata available from World Wide Web: [<http://www.nps.gov/gis/metadata/grko/>]. Vegetation derived from Rice and Hardin "Vascular Plant Survey of Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site," 2002; supplemented by 2002 field observations and 1994 color aerial photographs provided by the National Park Service, Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS.



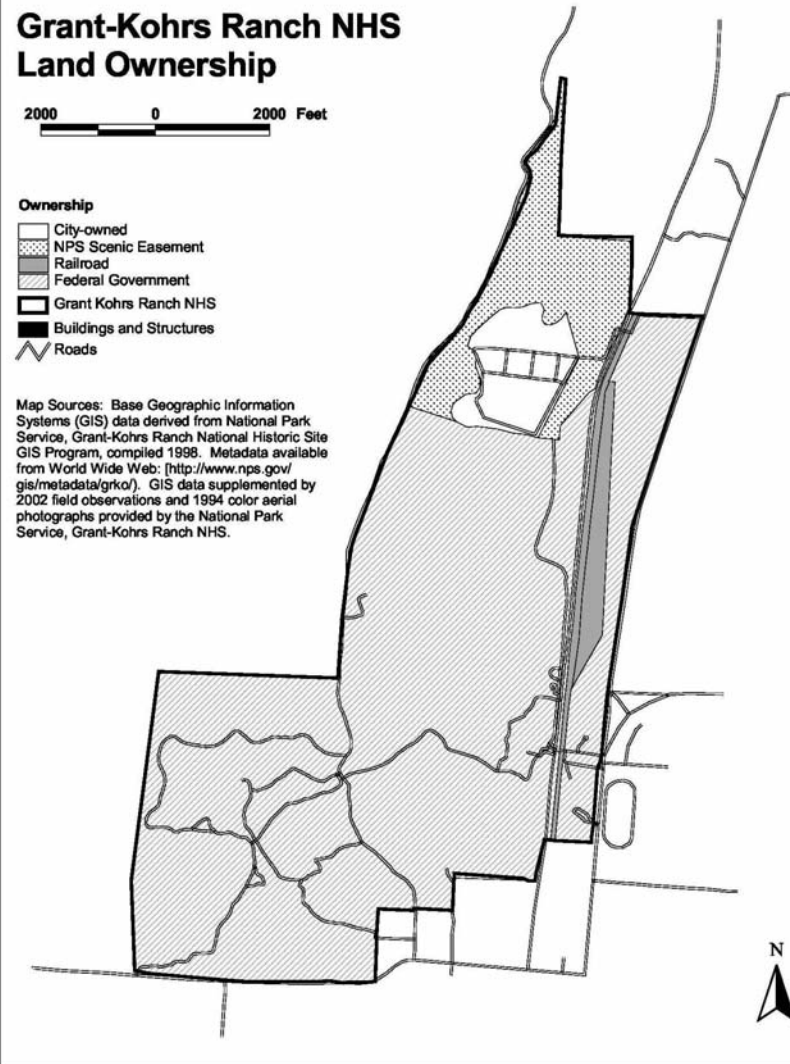
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS Land Ownership

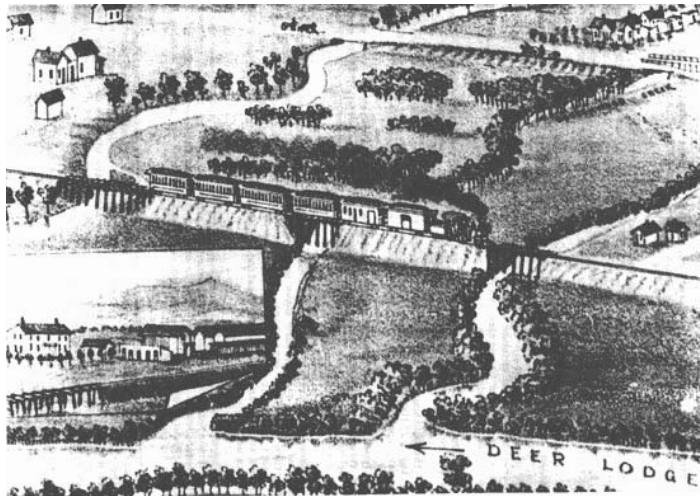
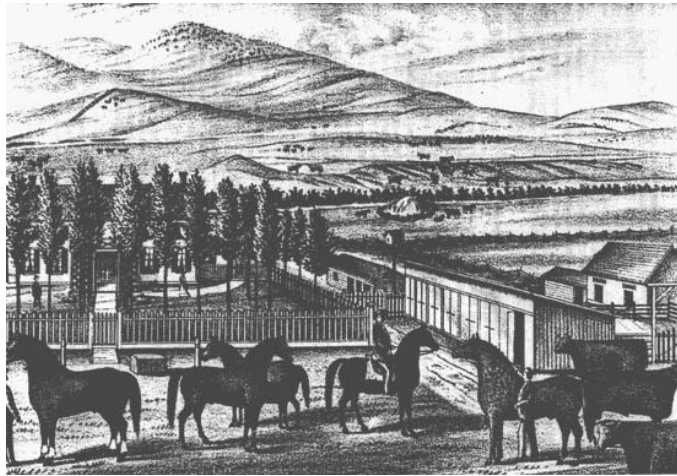
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Ownership

-  City-owned
-  NPS Scenic Easement
-  Railroad
-  Federal Government
-  Grant Kohrs Ranch NHS
-  Buildings and Structures
-  Roads

Map Sources: Base Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data derived from National Park Service, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site GIS Program, compiled 1998. Metadata available from World Wide Web: [<http://www.nps.gov/gis/metadata/grko/>]. GIS data supplemented by 2002 field observations and 1994 color aerial photographs provided by the National Park Service, Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS.





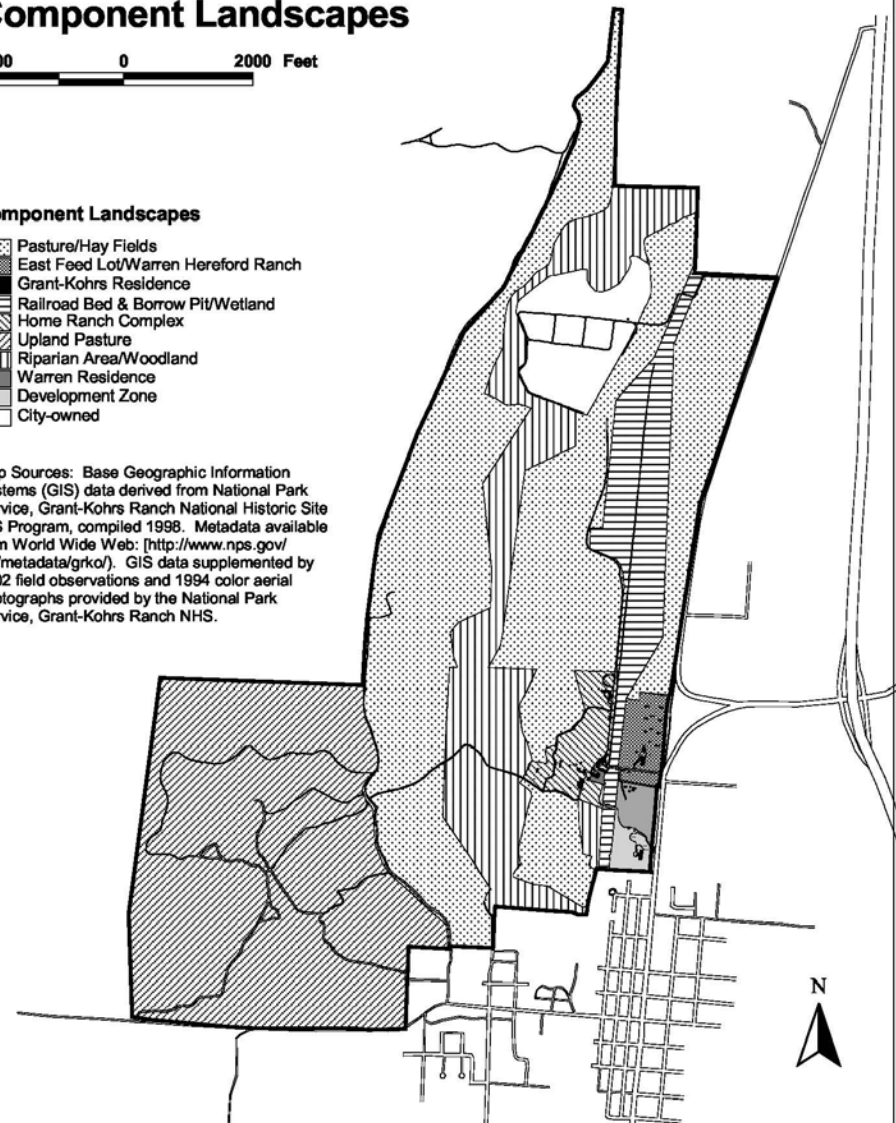
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS Component Landscapes

2000 0 2000 Feet

Component Landscapes

-  Pasture/Hay Fields
-  East Feed Lot/Warren Hereford Ranch
-  Grant-Kohrs Residence
-  Railroad Bed & Borrow Pit/Wetland
-  Home Ranch Complex
-  Upland Pasture
-  Riparian Area/Woodland
-  Warren Residence
-  Development Zone
-  City-owned

Map Sources: Base Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data derived from National Park Service, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site GIS Program, compiled 1998. Metadata available from World Wide Web: (<http://www.nps.gov/gis/metadata/grko/>). GIS data supplemented by 2002 field observations and 1994 color aerial photographs provided by the National Park Service, Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS.



Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

1. Fundamental Resource/Value	Cultural landscape, historic structures, and museum collection spanning 120 years
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are the collective resources the enabling legislation refers to when it states “preserve the Grant-Kohrs Ranch” • Cultural Landscape: The National Historic Landmark nomination states “the ‘open space’ or physical landscape . . .” contributes to the national significance. The Cultural Landscape Report documents nearly all the existing landscape characteristics which contribute to its significance. • Historic Structures: Over twenty historic structures contribute to the site’s national significance, all of the remaining historic structures contribute or support the site’s listing as a National Historic Site at the state level of significance. • Museum Collection: Congressional records supporting the enabling legislation repeatedly speak to the value of the historic ranch equipment and furnishings original to and remaining on the site. • These historic resources are remarkable in their integrity (amount of original fabric, representation of total known resources) and condition. They provide an opportunity to explore – in its original context - the history and relevancy of ranching in the American West. • Deliberate protection of these resources by the Warrens (Kohrs grandson & wife, 20th century owners of the site) is representative of the national preservation movement. • Preservation by the NPS provides an opportunity to share preservation ethics and hands-on practices. • The viewshed surrounding the ranch is critical to understanding the frontier cattle era, particularly the open range.
	

1.

Cultural landscape, historic structures, and museum collection spanning 120 years

Fundamental Resource/Value

Current condition and related trends; issues and opportunities

Landscape

- Condition: good to poor. Good in managed areas. Poor in riparian areas.
- Trend: getting better – riparian area restoration planned, weed control better, grazing practices improved.
- Issues & Opportunities:
 - The use of Warren Residence and Ranch Area for management purposes is impacting integrity of those historic resources.
 - Land development on east side could impact the setting. The triangle in particular is a concern.
 - Viewshed protection – ongoing management of 2 easements. One is in the boundary – NPS has authority but only a very short legal statement which needs more definition. The other easement is 3675 acres outside the boundary managed by trust, where the NPS not a party but a stakeholder. Both easements have protections against development to provide maintenance of a cultural landscape. There is a need to better define relationship with each of the land owners in more written detail to formalize our understanding of the future of each site.
 - NHL status of the Warren Complex
 1. The Warren Complex was given consideration with the rest of the ranch when the NHL was written; however, the National Register staff in Washington directed that it not be included in the NHL boundary as it was not associated with the open range (the age of the buildings was not the only consideration that lead to its exclusion from the original NHL).
 2. If the Warren Complex was to be made a part of the NHL then a theme study would have to be undertaken on all sites associated with post open range cattle ranch. A preliminary evaluation made at some point indicated that it was not likely that a case could be built for the Warren Complex as the feed lot concept and other innovations of the modern cattle raising industry could not be traced back to the Warren Complex.
 3. The site already is on the National Register for state significance and so requires a 106 process for any actions that would impact the site.
 4. In summary, the reason that the NHL status has not been actively sought for the Warren Complex is that the theme study would be expensive to complete and it may well conclude that the Warren Complex does not meet the criteria to become an NHL despite the fact the it has a direct connection with the park and its legislative mandate.

Historic Structures

- Condition: Good for most structures. The asset business plan indicates that all but a few structures with a high asset priority index also have high facility condition index, which means important structures are in relatively good condition.
- Trend: Ongoing maintenance and preservation are underway.
- Issues & Opportunities:
 - Reliance on seasonal crews instead of trained preservation staff may affect the quality of preservation.
 - Recreational use, such as trail from proposed community, could directly and indirectly affect the cultural landscape and historic structures. Concerns include security, after-hours use, dogs, and bicycles.

Museum Collections

- Condition: Some of the collection is excellent, the majority is in good to poor condition. Those items in poor condition tend to be “utilitarian” items historically stored in barns.

1. Fundamental Resource/Value	Cultural landscape, historic structures, and museum collection spanning 120 years
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trend: Increasing pest damage. Storage conditions can be fine tuned if staffing available. • Issues & Opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ There is no focused direction at this time but could be solved by preparing a collection management plan and a collection condition survey; ◦ Pest management in exhibit areas is an issue. ◦ Preservation of “macro-artifacts” on exhibit or in storage and storage of large artifacts is difficult. ◦ There is a need to increase knowledge about collections and opportunities for research. ◦ Fire and security protection of collections in historic structures is an ongoing concern. ◦ There is no traditional exhibit space for visitors to view items in the collection. ◦ It is easy to become a warehouse operation. It takes focused attention towards preservation and increased attention for access and promotion of information. ◦ Opportunity: Should NPS expand the scope of collection to a national archival collection? ◦ Records management is an ongoing effort - the ability to acquire, preserve, and make available resource management records.
Stakeholder interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape: ranchers, adjacent landowners, SHPO, conservation groups, recreation groups, ditch companies, birding organizations, weed board, NPS Inventory and Monitoring program. • Historic Structures: SHPO • Collections: museums/repositories with similar collections (Montana Historical Society), universities (students, professors, research centers), genealogists, family and other past donors.
Relevant laws, regulations, and policies	<p>Overall Cultural Resource Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470) • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation’s implementing regulations regarding the “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 3 CRF 1971 • Memorandum of Agreement among the NPS, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995) • National Environmental Policy Act (1972) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • National Park Service’s Cultural Resources Management Guideline (Director’s Order 28, 1998) • Secretary of Interior’s Standards for the treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes 1996 <p>Landscapes & Historic Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Register Bulletins • Executive Order No. 13287 Preserve America (2003) • Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 484(k)(3) and (4)) • Historic Sites Act of 1935 as amended (16 USC 461-467)

1. Fundamental Resource/Value	Cultural landscape, historic structures, and museum collection spanning 120 years
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Landmarks Program (36 CFR 65) • National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60) and Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register (36 CFR 63) <p>Integration of cultural landscape, natural resource management, and visitor services involves NPS Management Policies 2006, multiple chapters, and a number of other laws, regulations, and policies (see part 3 of foundation “Healthy Cultural Landscape”).</p> <p>Museum Collections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposition of Federal Records (36 CFR 1228) • Disposal of Records (44 USC 3301 et seq.) • Federal Records; General (36 CFR 1220) • Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended (Records Management by Federal Agencies, 44 USC 3101 et seq.) • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955(16 USC 18) • National Park Service’s Museum Handbook • Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records (44 USC 2109) • Research Specimens (36 CFR 2.5)
Desired Conditions <small>(General law and policy guidance)</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structures and the cultural landscape are preserved, protected, and receive appropriate treatments to achieve desired conditions as determined in studies such as historic structure reports and the Cultural Landscape Report Part 2; and are made available for public understanding and enjoyment. • The museum collection (objects and archives) is housed in the park in an environment that meets NPS museum collections management policies, that protects them from degradation, maintains their regional context and research value, provides scholarly access, and provides opportunities for visitor understanding.
Strategies <small>(Management direction within law and policy)</small>	<p>Cultural landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of historic fabric is the primary treatment, with rehabilitation as appropriate. The cultural landscape report (CLR) part 2 will give an overall treatment approach, with treatment levels for each component. Strategies will need to be flexible or the NPS will never have budget to achieve the desired conditions. Desired future conditions of zoning in GMP should be refined with the information in the CLR part 2, and if appropriate use a NEPA process (see planning needs below). <p>Historic structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation is the primary treatment, with restoration and rehabilitation. <p>Museum collection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deaccession items that do not support the mission of the site. • Continue the process to locate all accessioned items and deaccession those that found to be really missing. • Make collections and information about them as accessible as possible. • Continue to look for ways to share collections and the information they hold.

1. Fundamental Resource/Value	Cultural landscape, historic structures, and museum collection spanning 120 years
Available information	<p>Overall:</p> <p>Existing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Resource Study • National Register nomination forms <p>Need</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme Study – Significance of 20th Century Ranching <p>Cultural landscapes</p> <p>Existing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Landscape Inventory and Analysis, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Montana, 1991. • Grant-Kohrs National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report, Part 1, 2004. • Kohrs Ranch House Cultural Landscape Report <p>Need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Landscape Report, Part 2: Treatment <p>Historic structures</p> <p>Existing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Structure Reports (including Kohrs and Bielenberg Home Ranch; Ranch House, Bunk House, and Home Ranch; Conrad and Nellie Warren Residence Complex; and Warren Hereford Ranch Complex, Warren Hereford Ranch Barn) • Treatment Plans, Preservation Guides (various) <p>Need:</p> <p>Museum Collections</p> <p>Existing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accession & catalog records • History of Collections, by Chris Ford • Scope of Collections Statement <p>Need: Significance of the collection, what collections exist elsewhere.</p>
Planning decisions (including relevance and validity)	<p>General Management Plan (1993)</p> <p>GMP Management Zoning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic zone (92%) – managed to preserve cultural resources and settings and to provide public appreciation of their values. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Preservation/adaptive use subzone includes the home ranch area west of the railroad tracks and the mechanized feed operation to the east

1.

Cultural landscape, historic structures, and museum collection spanning 120 years

Fundamental Resource/Value

- Grazing/hay meadow subzone includes the grazing lands and meadows north and west of the main ranch complex.
- Development zone – 11 acre parcel near the park’s southern boundary
- Special use zone (6%)
 - Utility subzone in the north with easements for Deer Lodge sewer lines and sewage lagoons
 - Transportation subzone composed of Burlington Northern/Montana Western Railroad right-of-way.

Relevance and validity: In general still relevant and valid, but the zoning is descriptive rather than prescriptive, and does not provide enough detail to strongly guide resource management and visitor use. The scope of adaptive use proposed for the Warren Complex may have too much impact on historic resources.

Overall GMP Resource Management:

- Preservation and use of historic structures and grounds would be through preservation maintenance, rehabilitation, restoration, and adaptive use. Relevance and validity: Preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and adaptive use: rehabilitation and adaptive use are considered the same term. The direction is still relevant. The use of historic resources would mostly be rehabilitation, historic resources themselves would be primarily a preservation treatment, and is still valid.
- The GMP has an extensive table with proposed use of structures and associated “management time periods.” Relevance and validity: Of the some 90 historic structures, most are being currently used for the same or similar uses identified in the GMP. Some structures identified for display have additional functions for livestock and storage to support active ranching activities. The more notable differences include:
 - 58 – Warren Residence – it was identified for an employee residence but is being used for administrative offices. Relevance and validity: There would need to be extensive lead abatement to allow this structure to be used as a residence.
 - 64 – Warren Barn – the first floor was identified for a visitor center and the second floor was identified for administrative offices. It is currently used for storage and parking. Relevance and validity: Its proposed use as visitor and administrative offices is now in question because of concerns that the extent necessary modification for these uses would excessively affect historic fabric, and result in the loss of this structure’s integrity as an exhibit. Further, there are concerns about energy consumption and total project costs for this proposal.
 - 85 – pump house – was identified to be restored for display but was removed.
 - A complete list of structures, GMP proposals, and current use can be found in Appendix B.
- Pursue retention of historic landscapes, with management oriented towards a variety of time periods. The GMP has a map and table of landscape types and associated time periods to which the landscapes would be managed. Relevance and validity: The 2004 cultural landscape report (CLR) more precisely defines existing periods of the greatest integrity. Park staff, with the input of the CLR documentation, has refined the GMP. The park intends to preserve and manage entire cultural landscape for entire time period, then each significant component of the landscape will be managed to preserve elements to the time period in which they have integrity. Elements won’t be removed or added to make a component conform to the period of integrity. This is a change from the GMP, and may or may not require an amendment.

1.

Fundamental Resource/Value

Cultural landscape, historic structures, and museum collection spanning 120 years

TIME PERIODS	GMP	CLR period of greatest integrity	PARK DECISION period of treatment
Home Ranch Complex	1862-1935	1870-1954	1862-1954
East Feedlot/Warren Hereford Ranch	1950–1972	1952–1982	1950–1988 Interpretive Period: 1972 – 1988
Kohrs House	1881-1940	1890-1934	1862-1940
Warren House	1934-1972	1952-1993	1934-1983
Pasture/Hayfield	1860s-1972	1950-1972	1860s-1972
Upland Pastures	1860s	1930s-1972	1860s-1972
Riparian/Woodland	1860s	1972-present	1860s-1908
Barrow Pit/Wetland/Railroad Bed	1907	1908-1982	1907-1982

Specific GMP Actions:

- Construct a curatorial facility. This has mostly been accomplished through the construction of a new curatorial storage facility. Relevance and validity: There is still a need for additional large artifact storage.
- Acquire the Warren household furnishings. The NPS has acquired most, but not all. There are still many items out there that could be strategically acquired. Relevance and validity: Still valid.
- Proposes expanding historic site boundary to the northwest. Relevance and validity: Still a valid idea for protecting viewshed.
- Conduct archeological surveys of dumps to identify locations. Research and investigate further only if protection in place cannot be assured. Relevance and validity: This was done as part of the superfund clean-up. Follow the 2003 archeology survey recommendations, which are to conduct further evaluation of 6 sites as management actions dictate, and seek SPHO concurrence on National Register ineligibility on all other sites.
- Explore a leasing program for the east feedlot to help interpret the mechanized feedlot operation. Relevance and validity: This may impact current operations with use of the feedlot for calving, storage, and use during park events to stable horses.

Business Plan (2005)

- Complete cultural landscape report (completed)
- Restore pump house

1. Fundamental Resource/Value	Cultural landscape, historic structures, and museum collection spanning 120 years
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum plan <p>Still relevant and valid</p>
Planning needs	<p>Cultural Landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Landscape Report Part 2 <p>Historic Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHPO Agreement revision <p>Museum Collections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection Condition survey • Collection Management Plan • Collection Storage Plan for macro-artifacts • Scope of Collection – Go national with archives? Keep collecting for Warren House interpretation ? <p>Possible GMP amendment for adaptive reuse of structures (especially visitor center/administration configuration), refinement of landscape types and their management in zoning.</p>

2.
**Fundamental
Resource/Value**

Ranching Processes

Importance

Ranching processes are important because:

- The Congressional Record supporting the enabling legislation emphasizes that this should be a working ranch.
- An active ranching program that follows NPS policies is the best way to preserve the cultural landscape. Several landscape characteristics make up a cultural landscape: natural system, vegetation, special organizations, views & vistas, land use, circulation, etc. Not doing active ranching will affect almost all of these characteristics.
- An active ranching program is critical to visitor understanding of the frontier cattle era and its evolution into modern day practices.
- An active ranching program is central to preserving heritage skills associated with historic ranching such as flood irrigation, use of draft horses, and the operation of horse-drawn and early 20th century ranching equipment.
- An active ranching program provides an opportunity to develop or test new best management/sustainable practices that support management of the cultural landscape.

GRAZING maintains the vegetation and landscape (including the historic scene) as an agricultural landscape. Grazing is a tool to manage and preserve the cultural landscape and provide for visitor understanding and enjoyment.

IRRIGATING maintains the crop fields as an agricultural landscape and it legally keeps the NPS from losing its water rights. Irrigating is a tool to manage and preserve the cultural landscape and provide for visitor enjoyment.

RAISING CROPS maintains the crop fields as an agricultural landscape. Crops are grown as a tool to manage and preserve the cultural landscape and provide for visitor enjoyment.

MANAGING LIVESTOCK provides the opportunity to graze (see above) and provide for visitor enjoyment.



2. Fundamental Resource/Value	Ranching Processes
Current condition and related trends; issues and opportunities	<p>Current operation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle: The NPS owns and the staff manages a cow/calf operation of around 70 to 100 pair Historic breeds: Long Horn, Short Horn, and Hereford. The operation keeps replacement heifers and calving occurs in the spring. Feeding is done by hay produced at the ranch. The NPS purchases minerals, grain, veterinary services, and vaccines. • Horses: There are one to two teams draft horses for use and exhibit, and there are saddle horses for interpretation and managing cattle. Historic breeds are maintained. • Grazing: is rotational, and there is an effort to keep livestock in front of visitors. There is some lease grazing through AUMs and a bid process. • Irrigation: is done through the use of historic ditches and pumps and a rehabilitated effluent field handline. NPS staff move water. • Raising hay: modern species are raised in historic hay fields and fertilized using NPS equipment and staff. • Other animals: poultry and cats are kept at the site. <p>Current Condition and Trends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2002, the park chief of resource management assessed that the landscape was functioning at risk with individual component landscapes not functioning (on a qualitative scale ranging from “functioning” to “functioning at risk” to “not functioning”). The landscape was littered with noxious weeds, and there was extensive soil loss and water runoff. After five years of intensive management, changes in agricultural practices and the addition of the exotic plant management team, the landscape is properly functioning in general with two component landscapes functioning at risk due to soil instability (a few isolated locations within fields 3 and 4). This turnaround was substantial given the practices were largely not consistent with the agricultural practices common to the valley. <p>Issues/Opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding balance between historic practices and modern practices for practicality. • Effluent field irrigation will be discontinued when the city completes a new treatment facility (2010). • How does the ranching program look on an organizational chart? The business plan and core operations process are not headed toward adequately managing a working ranch. Managing a working ranch is complex and inter-divisional. • It remains difficult to articulate management decisions because of a balance required between cultural landscape preservation, natural resource needs, interpretive needs, monetary realities, and flexibility required based on annual and seasonal conditions of the resources. • Ranchers question NPS management practices. Why doesn’t NPS manage for production?
Stakeholder interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors are interested in an authentic ranch experience, firsthand experience of livestock and ranching. • Ranching industry, agricultural associations, and neighboring ranchers are interested in best practices, sharing knowledge, recording past practices and perpetuation of heritage skills, developing new practices. • Other NPS sites and Parks Canada sites with resources connected to past and/or current ranching practices are interested in exchanging management practices.

2. Fundamental Resource/Value	Ranching Processes
Relevant laws, regulations, and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Organic Act • NPS Management Policies 2006 (this cuts across many chapters, and the guidance is not completely clear for active ranching), Chapter 4: Natural Resource Management Chapter 8: Use of the Parks • 36 CFR 2.60 - the NPS regulation governing livestock and agriculture • Director's Order #53 - Special Use Permits • Director's Order and Reference Manual 77-3 - Domestic and Feral Livestock - being developed
Desired Conditions (General law and policy guidance)	<p>GRANT-KOHR'S RANCH is a 'working ranch' that balances agricultural practices, National Park Service laws, regulations & policies, and preserves the resources of the ranch and provides the context for visitor understanding for generations to come. Active ranching processes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing the cultural landscape; • Providing interactive visitor experiences; • Incorporating best management practices (BMPs) which are sustainable and economically viable; and • Recognizing the importance of heritage skills. <p>To the extent practicable, ranching practice activities should remain true to the time periods the landscape should represent. (documented in all-staff meeting in 2003).</p> <p>The longhorn, short horn, Hereford, and their crosses are the breeds desired to tell the story of the frontier cattle era (documented in all-staff meeting in 2003).</p>
Strategies (Management direction within law and policy)	<p>Utilize adaptive management to continue active ranching processes at Grant-Kohrs Ranch to meet the desired conditions described above. Adaptive management is a decision process that promotes flexible decision making that can be adjusted in the face of uncertainties as outcomes from management actions and other events become better understood. Careful monitoring of these outcomes both advances scientific understanding and helps adjust policies or operations as part of an iterative learning process. Adaptive management also recognizes the importance of natural variability in contributing to ecological resilience and productivity. It is not a 'trial and error' process, but rather emphasizes learning while doing. Adaptive management does not represent an end in itself, but rather a means to more effective decisions and enhanced benefits. Its true measure is in how well it helps meet environmental, social, and economic goals, increases scientific knowledge, and reduces tensions among stakeholders.</p> <p>The emphasis of active ranching at Grant-Kohrs is on sustainability, not profit. According to M.A. Altieri (<i>The Science of Sustainable Agriculture</i>, 1989) sustainable agriculture addresses 1. ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS (including biodiversity, ecosystem functions, stability) which are consistent with the DOI standards for Rangeland Health (biotic integrity, hydrologic function, site stability), the NPS Organic Act, the Redwoods Act and the General Authorities Act in addition to numerous other acts/policies (including much of NPS Management Policies, 2006); 2. ECONOMIC GOALS (reliance on local resources, sustainable yields, economic viability and equity) which are consistent with NEPA, NPS core operations, and other agency economic policies; 3. SOCIAL GOALS (including food self-sufficiency, satisfaction of local needs, small farm development) that partially meet NPS social goals but fall short of our cultural landscape goals as reflected in the numerous laws, regulations, and policies stated above and the defined time periods documented in the CLR 2004.</p>

2. Fundamental Resource/Value	Ranching Processes
	<p>Apply best management practices are appropriate as long as they fit with management of cultural landscape.</p> <p>Continue to communicate the importance of active ranching processes within the GRKO staff, greater NPS, visitors, and ranching community to foster understanding and support for continuation.</p> <p>Application of behavior principles with livestock: NPS has developed a herd of livestock that have improved distribution on the rangeland, improved mothering behaviors, less likely to cluster in sensitive wetlands and are easier to work with.</p> <p>Low-stress livestock handling: Park staff are taught low stress handling techniques that translate into a healthier herd that is easier to handle, easier on fences, higher weights at sale and safer for employees and visitors to observe and interact with.</p> <p>Development of a Ranchers Roundtable: Over the last three years NPS has worked to identify local ranchers interested in and committed to sustainable ranching practices. A small group of local people and staff of the NPS and Montana State University's Extension Service are meeting periodically to discuss current challenges and opportunities for improved resource stewardship.</p> <p>Engaging Montana Stockgrowers and enlisting in their <u>Undaunted Stewardship Program</u>: NPS is on a waiting list for this year-long process. Certification is completed by MSU leadership within Montana Stockgrowers and emphasizes sustainable practices. Montana Stockgrowers is the premier industry organization and was launched by Conrad Kohrs and friends in 1883, providing a solid link between the histories of the ranch and the organization.</p>
Available information	<p>Available information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues Survey 2004, Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site (65 people, primarily local). Most people surveyed supported NPS using methods of operation from the 1880's (48%). Many supported demonstration ranching to show the evolution of ranching from the 1850's to 1970 (41%), few supported using the ranch as natural (organic) specialty ranch for beef or crop production (6%). • Inventory and monitoring data • Draft Best Management Practices for Ranching Processes, 2007 • Geospatial data – GIS/GPS data bases <p>Data needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best management practices for various ranching processes
Planning decisions (including relevance and validity)	<p>General Management Plan (1993)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue the program of managing the pasture/hayfield landscape west of the river by leasing through special use permit for hay production and some grazing, after the final hay is cut. This permit provides a viable mechanism to maintain historic scenes, is competitive, and provides funds back to the park based on fair market values. This program or a similar venture will be retained.

2. Fundamental Resource/Value	Ranching Processes
	<p>Relevance and validity: GRKO has observed that agricultural leasing, without careful thought, costs the park more than not leasing at all. For example, the park has spent over \$100k restoring ditches to the west side fields since 2001. The ditches were highly eroded and there were related issues of erosion in many of the fields. GRKO explored incentive-based contracting for haying/irrigating and determined that the expense to the contractor to maintain the park's historic ditch system was high relative to the small acreage to produce hay (i.e. there is a small of amount of potential product relative to the cost of production and maintenance). The alternative currently in place is GRKO manages the haying/irrigating system and land is leased for forage beginning late summer (2006 first season).</p> <p>Statement for Management (1995)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: Ranching operations are managed in such a way as to maintain the integrity of the Grant-Kohrs historic scene. Obstacles: NPS has not defined what a working ranch is and how to manage that in the context of the park's purpose and significance. Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an evolutionary historic data base. Make choices on how mission and story of Grant-Kohrs and frontier cattle era should be told and develop an action plan. Refine the agricultural use plan to be consistent with mission and story. Until then, continue management as defined in the current document. <p>Relevance and validity: Currently the park lets objectives determine NPS methods. GRKO objectives are in laws, regulations, and policies. Methods of how to achieve those objectives will be fluid as best management practices evolve through adaptive management.</p> <p>Animal Use Plan (2001)</p> <p>Relevance and validity: Never finalized and adopted.</p> <p>Comprehensive Interpretive Plan (2002)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living Exhibits. Regarding historic breeds, the proper mix needs to be found to serve interpretation while being practical to manage. Although there are economic considerations having to do with acquiring and disposing of livestock, the prime motive for maintaining living collections must be to enhance visitor understanding and appreciation of the significance of the site. This also pertains to the growing of flower and vegetable cultivars in the ranch's gardens. As with livestock, the varieties cultivated should be historic to the place and period, ideally the same varieties that were historically grown on the ranch. Relevance and validity: This is generally relevant and valid, and will be refined in the CLR part 2. <p>Core Operations (2005) Initial Park Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determined two clear objectives for park: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create an understanding of the open range ranching era Preserve the ranch, its structures and landscapes, "through a living process" Directed further research into benchmarking a Canadian counterpart in Parks Canada, a ranching operation open only 6 months. <p>Relevance and validity: still relevant and valid.</p>

2. Fundamental Resource/Value	Ranching Processes
	<p>Business Plan (2005). This effort conducted a financial analysis of the ranching operation, and provided some options to reduce costs (primarily by reducing labor). There are choices to be made, depending not only on cost but the fundamental purpose of ranching processes at Grant-Kohrs National Historic Site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle Operation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Option 1 (existing operation) – natural calving operation of 60 mother/calf pairs and 3 bulls, natural resource staff maintains herd in winter. ◦ Option 2 – calving operation similar to option 1, with artificial insemination. ◦ Option 3 – cows purchased in May, grazed during the summer, sold in October (eliminates breeding as ranch activity) • Haying and Grazing – dependent upon which cattle operation is chosen above. • Park currently contracts hay cutting operation, cost could be reduced by purchasing haying equipment and using natural resource staff to cut hay. • With reduction of hay cut, more land is available for grazing. Could lease land to neighboring ranchers. Maintains cultural landscape and generates revenue. <p>Relevance and validity: These remain options.</p> <p>Sustainable Ranching (GRKO bulletin 2006) Sustainable ranching is a concept that is implicit in National Park Service laws and policies and one we are applying to Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site. Sustainable ranching maintains and improves grassland and riparian health, supports vigorous livestock and wildlife populations that result in economic success, educational opportunity and community benefit beyond a single generation. As a working cattle ranch, the concept of sustainable ranching is expressed through resource protection, economic efficiency, and community and social connections. Still relevant and valid.</p>
Planning needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural stewardship plan/EA • Integrated wildlife (vertebrate and invertebrate) management plan/EA

3. Healthy cultural landscape

Fundamental Resource/Value

Importance

A healthy cultural landscape encompasses the cultural, biological, and physical resources that help interpret the story of continuity of ownership and the evolution of western cattle ranching operations throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, and preserves the Grant-Kohrs Ranch for future generations.



Current condition and related trends; issues and opportunities

Overall cultural landscape

- Superfund site work negotiations, agreements, and following cleanup will affect the health of the cultural landscape (mostly beneficial in the long term).
- Historic practices sometimes conflict with a healthy cultural landscape (i.e. corrals on riparian, beavers, ground squirrels).
- Effluent fields within the park are not a good long-term solution for waste disposal for the City of Deer Lodge and risk contamination.

Biological integrity

- Noxious weeds are largely under control right now.
- Nitrogen and phosphorous in the river from nonpoint source pollution is excessive.
- There is contamination from more than the superfund issue. Mercury affects fishing.
- When the riparian zone is restored with new plants, white tailed deer, moose, occasional elk, etc. will not be welcome.
- The west side road, if re-opened, would impact natural resources.
- The possible use of wildfire as a tool or complete suppression is a question. There are also questions about wildfire in the environmental remediation zone (was not addressed in the 2004 Fire Management Plan).

3. Healthy cultural landscape Fundamental Resource/Value	
	<p>Soil/site stability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The longer the superfund cleanup takes, the more risk there is to the cultural landscape. Sloughing of stream banks will continue until banks are eventually stabilized with vegetation. <p>Hydrologic function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standing water levels are an issue. The lower area in the yard was historically wet, but is it changing (getting wetter), and do we want to change that? An EA is underway. <p>Cultural soundscapes include animals, ranching equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The expanded airport runway is creating more airplane use, helicopter use is increasing, and sounds from the proximity to town obscure cultural soundscapes. <p>Cooperative studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tehabi: Hosted with Utah State University, this program assists students enrolled in resource management majors obtain practical on the ground experience in a variety of public land agencies. Tehabi focuses on systems thinking. While working for federal field units, students are exposed to the complexity of resource management and are given tools to help with issue resolution. The ranch has retained from 2-6 students every year for the last 5 years of the program, benefiting from their fresh perspective and provocative analyses of park service resources dilemma. The University of Montana– Western: Grant-Kohrs Ranch and Western are currently exploring opportunities to collaborate with Western’s sustainable ranching program.
Stakeholder interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deer Lodge is interested in continuing effluent discharge Visitors are interested in experiences with a healthy environment, birds, and wildlife. EPA interested in the superfund site. State of Montana Environmental Quality interested in the superfund site. Tri-state water quality University of MT, and others Clark Fork Coalition State Natural Resources Advisory Board (NRDG) is an advisory council to the governor’s office DNRC USFS fire community
Relevant laws, regulations, and policies	<p>NOTE: Cultural landscape management is governed by both natural and cultural resource laws, regulations, and policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS Organic Act NPS Management Policies 2006, particularly Chapter 4: Natural Resource Management and Chapter 5: Cultural Resource Management; Chapter 8: Use of the Parks <p>Cultural Resource Management:</p>

3. Healthy cultural landscape Fundamental Resource/Value	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation’s implementing regulations regarding the “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 3 CRF 1971 • Memorandum of Agreement among the NPS, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • National Park Service’s Cultural Resources Management Guideline (Director’s Order 28, 1998) • Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation <p>Natural Resource Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Air Act • Clean Water Act • Endangered Species Act • Executive Order 11514: Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality • Executive Order 11990: Protection of Wetlands • Executive Order 12088: Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards • Executive Order 13112: Invasive Species • Executive Order 13186: Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds • Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act • Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) • Lacey Act • Migratory Bird Treaty Act • National Environmental Policy Act • National Invasive Species Act • Park System Resource Protection Act • Natural Resources Management Guideline, NPS 77 • 43 CFR Part 1600 – Bureau of Land Management, Standards for Rangeland Health • 36 CFR 2.60 – the NPS regulation governing livestock and agriculture • Director’s Order #53 – Special Use Permits • Director’s Order and Reference Manual 77-3 – Domestic and Feral Livestock – being developed
Desired Conditions (General law and policy guidance)	<p>The biological integrity at GRKO is a mosaic of diverse native communities interspersed with agricultural flora (crops) and fauna (livestock). Ideally, the agricultural flora and fauna is not a monoculture, but a mix of species that enriches the soil and enhances wildlife while also minimizing weeds.</p> <p>Soils at GRKO are stable, and losses and disturbance are minimized. It takes hundreds, if not thousands, of years for soil to mature into a nutrient rich and biologically diverse substrate; it takes one poor decision to lose it all.</p>

3. Healthy cultural landscape Fundamental Resource/Value	
	<p>Hydrologic function at GRKO supports ranching processes and a healthy cultural landscape. The creative movement of water across landscapes, a significant part of our history as represented at GRKO, continues. Water resources at GRKO contribute to growing crops, maintain the park's water rights, and fulfill legal responsibilities to maintain native species and communities as well as water quality and quantity in the park's streams and ditches.</p> <p>Visitors' experience is dominated with the sounds of agriculture (e.g., cattle mooing, horses swishing tails, tractors, etc.) and to the extent practicable not the sounds of modern times (e.g., jet aircraft) or sounds from Deer Lodge.</p>
Strategies (Management direction within law and policy)	<p>Integrate management of natural and cultural resources to achieve a healthy cultural landscape.</p> <p>When historic practices conflict with a healthy cultural landscape (i.e. corrals on riparian areas, beavers, ground squirrels), seek best management practices that balance cultural landscape and other NPS management policies. Find the right level of action to address issues. Impact thresholds/indicators can be found in DOI guidance for biological integrity, soil stability, hydrologic function.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The biological integrity of GRKO is managed with best management practices that preserve species/community diversity. • The soils/sites of GRKO are managed with best management practices that preserve soil by minimizing loss and disturbance to preserve the long-term viability of the site. • The water at GRKO is managed with best management practices that preserve water by minimizing loss (e.g., through evapotranspiration) and balances the needs of growing crops, maintaining a legal right to the water, with the legal responsibility to maintain native species/communities as well as water quality and quantity in the parks streams and ditches. <p>Inventory and monitoring: Through the NPS' inventory and monitoring program, Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS has worked with staff and scientists to identify biological and ecological 'vital signs' necessary to ensure the maintenance of biological integrity, soil/site stability, and hydrologic function (in other words, grassland ecosystem health). Procedures are developing to monitor vital signs.</p> <p>Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit: The staff at Grant-Kohrs Ranch are extensively engaged with the Rocky Mountain CESU, Missoula Montana. Through the efforts of both a CESU natural and a cultural research coordinator, the park has received and will continue to pursue research, technical assistance, and educational opportunities.</p> <p>Cows & weeds: Working closely with Utah State University and local land owners, park staff successfully trained cows to eat 3 noxious weeds – spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, and leafy spurge. The results have been successful, with 250 acres treated, livestock showing positive benefits to the project herd, and the behaviors have been passed onto calves and other herd mates.</p> <p>Superfund site: Continue to negotiate for clean-up.</p> <p>Effluent fields: The NPS needs to continue to work with the city to make a transition to an updated wastewater treatment system that</p>

3. Healthy cultural landscape Fundamental Resource/Value	
	<p>does not require spraying effluent.</p> <p>Nonpoint pollution: Work with the city, University of Montana, to reduce.</p> <p>Cultural soundscapes: The park works with neighboring landowners and agencies to minimize sounds that would interfere with the agricultural soundscape at the ranch.</p>
Available information	<p>Available information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous studies are identified in Appendix C. <p>Data needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline data for soundscapes Finish mercury research Research on liabilities and rights of west side ditch – in coordination with the solicitor and law student, solicitor wants to develop an opinion Detailed research on West Side Ditch water rights Detailed research and opinion of water rights Monitoring data for water rights
Planning decisions (including relevance and validity)	<p>General Management Plan (1993)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resource management will support the park’s primary purpose of preserving and interpreting a working ranch. OK Pursue noxious weed control programs. OK Pursue vegetation injury assessment. Pursue agricultural use plan, address grazing management. Get technical assistance from the Soil Conservation Service to ensure best management practices are applied and a monitoring system is put in place. OK Pursue entomology studies. OK, but not a priority. Compile resource inventories. OK Prepare water resource management plan scoping report. Done Stabilize streambanks. Mostly done, except superfund. Remove old herbicides from recently acquired structures. Done Address past pollution of the Clark Fork River. Complete soils analysis for heavy metal contamination, complete superfund assessment of injury, and continue monitoring by NPS and others. Done Integrated pest management is necessary to not increase one pest while reducing the populations of others (control of dermestids, cluster flies, and rodents to protect museum collection). Needs to be redone. Upon acquisition of 35.76 acre parcel of Union Pacific RR land, protect and restore remnant of native prairie. Not done, still native prairie. Ensure maintenance of Kohrs-Manning ditch does not change the historic character of the ditch. Kept - ongoing Management zoning – most is historic zone (see #1) Valid as general guidance

3. Healthy cultural landscape Fundamental Resource/Value	
	<p>Statement for Management (1995) Objective: Natural resources are managed in support of the historic integrity of the cultural landscape at Grant-Kohrs Ranch. Obstacles: Natural resource values are not incorporated into management decisions and practices and Grant-Kohrs. Actions: Identify possible conflicts between natural and cultural resource values and determine best solutions to address those conflicts – recognizing natural resource values may take precedence. Relevance and validity: There is greater awareness today of the integration of natural and cultural resources, and their relationship rather than conflict. The cultural landscape report and follow-up treatment recommendations, as well as this foundation, further articulate that relationship.</p> <p>Management Assistance Review (2004): The preservation of the park’s primary resource should continue to evolve towards a strong focus on management of the cultural landscape. OK</p> <p>Inventory and Monitoring Network Plan: Phase 3 is complete. OK</p> <p>Core Operations – Initial Park Status (2005): This analysis reinforces priority of maintaining and preserving the cultural landscape and historic structures and objects by developing a ranching management strategy/plan to achieve grassland health and cost efficiency. OK</p> <p>Business Plan (2005): Complete safety study of park mercury levels. OK</p> <p>Fire Management Plan 2004. May need to amend to address wildfire in the environmental remediation zone.</p> <p>Environmental Management Systems 2006. OK</p>
Planning needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address issue to move the west side ditch. • Finish Cultural Landscape Report Part 2, including desired conditions for the various components of the landscape. • Develop operational goals for the ranching function, best management practices, and standard operating procedures for the desired conditions developed in the Cultural Landscape Report Part 2. • Inventory and Monitoring: Finish phase 4 detailed monitoring plans. • Implementation plans for post-restoration of superfund (fire, herbivores). • Comprehensive pest management plan • Integrated wildlife (vertebrate and invertebrate) management plan/EA • Columbia ground squirrel and beaver management plans • Integrate planning with the record of decision for the Clark Fork River watershed.

4. Opportunities to experience working cattle ranch

Fundamental Resource/Value

Importance

- Grant-Kohrs Ranch is one of a very few public places for people to experience a ranch setting as it existed during the 1860's through the 1980's.
- This is the one unit of the NPS system that has a mission to preserve and interpret ranching history.
- Grant-Kohrs Ranch provides opportunities for visitors to experience ranching activities with all senses, which is important to genuine understanding and appreciation.
- It is in the enabling legislation and legislative history to provide an understanding of the frontier cattle era.



Current condition and related trends; issues and opportunities

Trends

- Population in the area may increase. The airport runway has been lengthened, clean-up of area may change perceptions, there is a growing prison industry, the economy in Butte is turning around, and Anaconda may expand into this area.
- Demographics are changing. There are more people with specialized interests and second homes.
- There is a need to know more about why people stop (or don't stop) at Grant-Kohrs. Is it a national park to "check off" between Yellowstone and Glacier? Why does the prison museum/ car museum draw 40,000 visitors per year and GRKO 20,000 visitors per year? The prison museum does advertising.
- The type of visitor is changing, and NPS needs to adjust our interpretive programs appropriately. People are not as used to being outdoors, are unfamiliar with agriculture, and get most of their information from the computer or television. There are generational differences, a more urbanized population, and cultural demographic changes.

4. Opportunities to experience working cattle ranch

Fundamental Resource/Value

Visitor use issues and opportunities

- Visitor safety is a concern. People around animals and equipment need to understanding ranch risks.
- Does new recreational use, such as trail from proposed community fit with an authentic ranching experience?
- Is the red barn as best location (as identified in the GMP) the best location for visitor understanding and visitor circulation?
- Accessibility for visitors with disabilities to programs and experiences on the site is extremely limited and needs to be comprehensively addressed.
- It is very labor intensive to manage a working ranch and provide authentic working ranch experience.
- It is important to get people beyond the core ranch area to understand the frontier cattle era. It is currently addressed by the interpretive wagon ride tour.
- New commercial services can provide additional experiences, such as the wagon ride, but viability because of relatively low visitation is an issue. It is presently a subsidized contract, while the business plan proposes it to be profit-making.

Interpretation and education issues and opportunities

- It is a challenge to interpret 120 years of history, the evolution of ranching here and elsewhere (national story), to provide an authentic ranch experience, and to provide intangible interpretation.
- There is a need for a different interpretive direction – a wayside plan, and ways to engage visitors in a holistic, entire ranching experience.
- There needs to be more engagement of young people.
- There is a need to identify other cultural voices, such as American Indians.
- There are opportunities to continue and expand coordinated curriculum with local schools on resource management.
- Birding program: Successful ranching management can mean improved habitat for many bird species. The ranch's success is shared with grade school students through field trips designed to assist the next generation develop an appreciation for the land and what it can offer through bird watching. On site raptors, including eagles and osprey and their success in nesting and fledging, are highlights.
- Science Teachers Workshop: An increased awareness of the value of science and how it applies to land management is a topic that the local school district thinks is important for young people to be exposed to, and park staff agrees. Each year GRKO hosts a 3-day teacher's workshop designed to adapt and develop curricula focusing on water, vegetation, wildlife and habitat and how ranching fits in ecosystem management.

Stakeholder interest

- Visitors are interested in heritage tourism,
- Deer Lodge (community) is interested in tourism, education and outreach.
- Cooperating Association (GNHA) provides support, volunteers, and publications.
- GRKO Foundation is interested in supporting the park.
- Teachers/schools are interested in curriculum based education, classroom and on-site opportunities.
- Regional and state tourism interests are interested in tourism.
- Volunteers provide support.

4. Fundamental Resource/Value	Opportunities to experience working cattle ranch
Relevant laws, regulations, and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. § 12101) • Architectural Barriers Act (42 U.S.C. 4151 et seq.) • National Park Service Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1) • National Parks Air Tours Management Act • National Parks Overflights Act • Rehabilitation Act (29 USC 701 et seq.) • Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations National Park Services • NPS Management Policies 2006, particularly Chapter 7: Interpretation and Education, and Chapter 8: Use of the Parks; Chapter 10 – Commercial Visitor Services. • National Park Service Concession Management Improvement Act • National Park Service Concessions Policy Act
Desired Conditions (General law and policy guidance)	<p>Visitors understand and the frontier cattle era of the Nation’s history, the nationally significant values of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch, and are inspired.</p> <p>Continue to offer exceptional opportunities to experience the sights, sounds, and smells of an authentic working cattle ranch by viewing, participating and interacting with the cultural landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a healthy cultural landscape, historic structures, and the museum collection. • Continue active ranching processes and heritage skills, such as haying with horses, flood irrigation, year-round livestock operations, etc. <p>Park programs and services are accessible to all audiences.</p> <p>Education and outreach serve and connect with youth, seniors, local people, and national visitors.</p>
Strategies (Management direction within law and policy)	<p>Expand the interpretive program to get people immersed and engaged in a variety of settings and experiences throughout the site (Improve on the house tour). Try new programs such as the wagon tour, birding, special events, heritage crafts and new, changing programs.</p> <p>Continue to seek new voices, such as American Indians, pioneers, cowboys, emigrants, entrepreneurs, and cattle barons to give new perspectives to the interpretive program.</p> <p>Expand education and outreach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize electronics and technology to reach kids. • Directly engage local kids i.e. boy scouts, girl scouts, schools. • Develop a scholarship program for school groups, after school programming, grants for busses to get kids here. • Develop a comprehensive youth program, similar to project WILD at Yosemite. • Find more creative methods for dissemination of information (maybe not advertising, but other avenues). Program for Title 1

4. Opportunities to experience working cattle ranch Fundamental Resource/Value	
	<p>kids – the ones whose parents are not home or need extra help, they go full day instead of half day kindergarten.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss and partner with schools and local organizations to identify and try ideas • Develop a community space to provide links and stronger ties to community, while staying tied to mission. • Pursue elder hostel opportunities. • Continue science teachers workshop. <p>Expand use of volunteers by contacting returning retirees and expanding communication within community, universities, and volunteer publications.</p>
Available information	<p>Available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues Survey 2004, Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site (65 people, primarily local) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Visitor Center (VC) questions: Most respondents want an indoor auditorium with AV program, most want planned VC building (red barn) used for museum of ranching heritage, and did not want VC to provide counter space for other organizations. ◦ Visitation: Most respondents think GRKO should attempt to increase visitation through ranching heritage trail, add evening interpretation activities ◦ Interpretation: Most did not favor interpreting periods other than 1860-1920 (63%), but 47% thought including Con Warren era (1930-1960) would be appropriate. <p>Data Needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic visitor profile, including origin/destination information, likes and dislikes, etc. • Research non-visitors (contact people who are not coming and determine why).
Planning decisions (including relevance and validity)	<p>General Management Plan (1993)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park will continue to be managed as a day-use area. Relevance and validity- OK, but there may be occasional special evening programs. • Interpretation will focus on visitor awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the frontier, open-range cattle era (c. 1860 to 1990's), but it will secondarily include conditions, and events leading up to the period (for example, available grasslands, Public Domain, etc.) and subsequent evolution of cattle ranching up to and beyond mechanized feed lot operations of the 1930's. A variety and evolution of time periods will be interpreted as visitors circulate through the ranch and are exposed to structures and scenes from different eras of the ranch's history. Relevance and validity: The CLR is providing refined information on time periods. • The main entrance will be ranch's historic access lane, have a view of the historic ranch, then park in a former pasture adjacent to the red barn. Adaptively rehabilitate the red barn for visitor center (first floor). Visitors will then cross the RR tracks and enter the variety of settings guided by waysides, brochures, and/or uniformed or costumed staff. Relevance and validity: Adaptive use of barn as proposed would alter opportunity to experience the open expanse, spaces. The RR crossing here remains an issue not fully resolved. This decision is being questioned and considered for GMP amendment. • A variety of other buildings or parts of buildings will be restored and/or refurbished to enhance visitor understanding of the cattle industry. Relevance and validity: There have been changes in thinking about visitor experience at various structures. • Improve accessibility at the proposed red barn visitor center and administrative offices, new curatorial facility, and interpretive

4. Opportunities to experience working cattle ranch

Fundamental Resource/Value

media. There is a need a for a special study team to address challenges of the rest of the site, such as historic structures, gravel surfaces, etc. Relevance and validity: Never completed, and is still a compelling need for the park.

Comprehensive Interpretive Plan (2002)

- Primary interpretive themes are mostly valid, and one additional one has been developed in this foundation to fit with revisions to significance. The rest of the CIP remains valid:
- Visitor experience considerations
 - Visitors have strong desire for hands-on experiences
 - Visitors want to learn through living history activities
 - Visitors want to see and interact with animals on the ranch
- Superintendent expectations of interpretation
 - Local and state support, seamless network
 - Park and partners provide curriculum based education
 - Tie resources to the land, connect stories to land and land use ethic
 - Make park safe place to visit
 - Understand the values of people and cultures. Personal connections.
 - Offer hands-on experiences – sights, sounds, smells, touches
 - Tell site specific story, and also convey story of NPS
- Issues
 - Detailed planning needed for visitor center location, arrival, orientation, routes around the site, wayfinding, NPS identity, exhibits, web page, accessibility and safety, etc.
 - Living exhibits are integral to the experience. Relation of the story to the Deer Lodge community
 - Broaden the story – do more to include the stories of women, the working class (in distinction to owners, etc.), and American Indians, as well as other groups.

Management Assistance Review (2004)

- Acknowledges park's questions about whether red barn is best solution for visitor center (no recommendation made). OK

Core Operations – Initial Park Status (2005)

- Analysis reinforces priority of providing interpretive services that promote understanding of the core mission, that are accessible and inspirational, increasing visibility of the site and promoting visitation. OK

Business Plan (2005)

- Restore historic Red Barn (direction remains uncertain)
- Replace visitor center bathrooms (depends upon red barn direction)
- 30th anniversary summer performances and cattle drive (underway)
- Improve interpretive offering with wagon tour (underway)
- Add food concession (may not be viable/desirable)
- Enhance cooperating association sales offerings OK

<div>4. Opportunities to experience working cattle ranch</div> <div>Fundamental Resource/Value</div>	
Planning needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign and wayside plan will be developed throughout park • Ongoing review and adjustment of the wagon tour • The appropriate use of oral histories in displays • Basic visitor profile data and non-visitor survey • Request extension of NHL to include Warren complex (#1) then evaluation would then shed light on whether or not visitor center in Red Barn, Warren house, etc. would be appropriate • 20th century ranching theme study (also applies to #1) should precede design charette • Design charette regarding visitor center, administrative offices, and employee housing (use of the entire Warren complex). If recommendation is different than the GMP, prepare a GMP amendment with appropriate NEPA compliance. Option: apply for 409 funds for GMP amendment. • GMP does not address "identification of and implementation commitments for visitor carrying capacities," one of the four legislated requirement for a current GMP.

5. Opportunities to appreciate, research, learn, and carry forward ranching skills

Fundamental Resource/Value

Importance

- Preservation of the heritage skills are rapidly disappearing and are critical to the mission of the park (working ranch, cultural landscape, visitor experience).
- Perpetuation of heritage skills provides an opportunity for intergenerational interaction and transfer of knowledge.
- Learning about heritage skills provides an opportunity to learn from past successes and mistakes.



Current condition and related trends; issues and opportunities

Trends:

- Volunteerism: The ranching program has tripled its volunteers to provide services, many in heritage demonstrations such as horse powered haying.
- Heritage Demonstrations: The park has increased its demonstrations to assist the public in understanding historical practices using horses and traditional equipment, primarily in haying.
- Community education and land ethic development: Institutional memory is handed down to our younger generations, and shared within our local and regional community through two college education and on-site programs.

Opportunities:







- Educational opportunities for workshops on heritage skills, preservation skills.
- Cross-train/ use w/prison and other state services.
- Coordinate curriculum with local schools on resource management, history, preservation techniques and principles, etc.
- Engage young people.

Issues:

- There is difficulty in both finding people who know heritage skills specific to the operation of this working ranch, and the possibility of losing first-hand knowledge of people who worked at Grant-Kohrs.






5. Opportunities to appreciate, research, learn, and carry forward ranching skills Fundamental Resource/Value	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are costs associated with training, finding tools, and obtaining materials to support heritage skills. • Flood irrigation skills need to be kept and perpetuated.
Stakeholder interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors • Craftsmen • Students • Deer Lodge interest in heritage skills visitors • Heritage skills experts interest in a place to practice or teach (issue – there is a lack of places to teach these skills) • Ranchers • Montana horse and mule assoc., draft horse and mule assoc • Montana Academy of living history • Powell County high school agricultural education • Cooperative extension agent • Pioneer power tractor assoc. • Powell county museum and arts foundation • MT historical society • Small farmer's journal
Relevant laws, regulations, and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Park Service Management Policies 2006, Chapter 7, Interpretation and Education
Desired Conditions (General law and policy guidance)	Heritage skills are preserved and perpetuated and further goals of continuing authentic ranching processes and maintaining a healthy cultural landscape.
Strategies (Management direction within law and policy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate teachers and workshops for skills that support working ranch operations. • Collect oral and video histories that document heritage skills. • Facilitate informal sharing and workshops. • Recruit volunteers with these skills to support the mission. • Stockpile materials and supplies that are disappearing. • Plan for succession training from experienced employees to new employees. • Develop a more meaningful connection with American Living Farms and Agricultural Museums (organizations). • Communicate to visitors the active ranching activities that occur throughout the year. • Programs should revolve around the four seasons of activities. • Utilize multiple and modern communication – I-pod, Jr. Ranger, etc.

5. Opportunities to appreciate, research, learn, and carry forward ranching skills Fundamental Resource/Value	
Available information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the Jenkins stacker works • A video documenting traditional skills and uses at the ranch is underway.
Planning decisions (including relevance and validity)	<p>Comprehensive Interpretive Plan, Section 1: Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2002)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors have a very strong desire for hands-on experiences related to authentic ranching, engaging all senses—especially experiences designed for the whole family, including kids. • Visitors want to learn about ranching, and the wide range of people who lived here, through living history activities. • Visitors want to see and interact with animals on the ranch. <p>(still relevant and valid)</p>
Planning needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make heritage skills information available on the web in the curatorial building. • Plan to make training available for staff in interpreting techniques. • Need adequate space to do research.

<div>6.</div> <div>Fundamental Resource/Value</div>	<div>American character shaped by frontier era cultures</div>
<div>Fundamental Resource/Value</div>	<div>Frontier Era Cultures.</div> <div>America’s character was formed in part by its perception of the truth and myth of the cowboy ethic and the seemingly boundless possibilities of the west as represented by the diverse cultures and peoples associated with the frontier cattle era and Grant-Kohrs Ranch. Diverse peoples include American Indian, Métis, European, Mexican, and Chinese cultures.</div>
<div>Other Important Resource/Value</div>	<div>Relationship to Communities.</div> <div>The Grant-Kohrs Ranch operation influenced the development of a local community and the national livestock industry, and the local community and the nation’s industry influenced Grant-Kohrs Ranch.</div>
<div>Importance</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important to accurately portray the life of people in the frontier west. It is important to present multiple perspectives from the variety of peoples and cultures. Cowboy culture of the frontier era shaped American culture and identity; these values are a foundation of American democracy, and continue to be expressed in the actions of Americans today (Turner thesis). The Grant-Kohrs story exemplifies Jefferson’s vision of the west.
	<div>       </div>

6. Fundamental Resource/Value	American character shaped by frontier era cultures
Current condition and related trends; issues and opportunities	<p><u>Frontier era cultures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pre-Grant (Native American) era: There is a need to begin tribal conversations to make meaningful connections to the tribes and build relationships with long-term commitments. The NPS has not fully made the connection, and there is great interest in knowing more, particularly from the tribes (their stories). There are challenges in presenting those stories and making them relevant. • There is an existing ethnography study request to identify affiliated tribes. • There is a lack of understanding of ethnic cultures tied to this story. • Cultural sensitivity is important when presenting multiple perspectives. • The chuckwagon, wooden roping calf, bunkhouse, wagon rides, and other activities and locations provide opportunities for valid interpretation of the truth and myth of the cowboy. • Both a reaction and a cause of the end of the Plains Indian/bison culture, the cattle industry, represented by the life of the cowboy became a powerful symbol of our national identity. During the days of the open range, our national awareness of the phenomenon was as much a creation of writers and artists of the east as it was the work of the cowboys and cattlemen of the west. • New interpreters must also let go of their own cowboy myths before they can interpret the truth. They are sometimes very reluctant to do so. <p><u>Relationship to communities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Butte-Anaconda heritage area has been proposed. • There are possibilities of more tie-ins to history around park (rail lines, etc) and heritage tourism. • There is a need to better understand how other Kohrs properties tie in to the story, Helena, MT, 5th Avenue, etc. • There is also a need to better understand Johnny Grant's life, particularly Canada. • There is a need to expand to incorporate information from other parts of the cattle industry into a national picture (i.e. stock yards, cattle to England).
Stakeholder interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian tribes (Salish/Kootenai, Shoshone/Bannock, Blackfeet) • Deer Lodge • Visitors • Montana tourism groups, heritage area proponents
Relevant laws, regulations, and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996) • Executive Order 13007, May 24, 1996, Indian Sacred Sites • Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 USC 450-451n, 455-458e) • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001-3013) • Presidential Memorandum of April 29, 1994, Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments • Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1964

6. American character shaped by frontier era cultures Fundamental Resource/Value	
Desired Conditions (General law and policy guidance)	<p>American Indian tribal connections to the area and its resources are better understood, and ties between the region and associated tribes are strengthened. There is good communication between the NPS and associated tribes. Visitors understand and appreciate the past and present existence of peoples in the region.</p> <p>Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Deer Lodge, and the greater community continue to mutually influence each other in positive ways and work in partnerships for common goals.</p>
Strategies (Management direction within law and policy)	<p>Start a conversation with affiliated tribes, and continue to develop a long-term relationship.</p> <p>Identify areas where the interpretation of the diverse cultures best fits.</p> <p>Participate in regional tourism forums and heritage area initiatives.</p> <p>Strengthen the relationship with sister site Bar-U Ranch outside of Calgary, Alberta.</p>
Available information	<p>Data needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnny Grant history in Canada. • Research other cultural groups associated with the ranch. • Update historic resource study
Planning decisions (including relevance and validity)	<p>General Management Plan (1993) says almost nothing about American Indian tribes, as part of interpretation "Interpretation will focus on visitor awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the frontier, open-range cattle era (c. 1860 to 1990's), but it will secondarily include conditions, and events leading up to the period (for example, available grasslands, Public Domain, etc.)." It is silent on affiliated American Indian tribes.</p>
Planning needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign/wayside plan • Improve bunkhouse self-guided interpretation

7. Other Important Resource/Value	National Park Service people and facilities
Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The facilities and infrastructure of the park represent a substantial investment of the American people for opportunities to enjoy their parks and protect resources. • The people who meet the visitors, protect resources, and keep the park running are critical, and NPS employees are highly regarded by the American public. • Partners and volunteers are becoming an ever-increasingly important part of fulfilling the mission of parks. Effective management of these programs is essential to their success. • Because of the active management of the cultural landscape with active ranching processes, very specialized skill sets are needed (flood irrigation, livestock management, skills with draft animals and historic implements and tools, historic building and object maintenance and preservation, blacksmithing, etc.) • The park has an exemplary state-of-the-art curatorial facility, recognized as one of the best in the region.
	<div data-bbox="485 803 884 1089"></div> <div data-bbox="898 797 1682 1089"></div> <div data-bbox="478 1122 892 1437"></div> <div data-bbox="921 1117 1388 1437"></div> <div data-bbox="1409 1122 1677 1437"></div>

7. Other Important Resource/Value	National Park Service people and facilities
Current condition and related trends; issues and opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With a small staff size, the identified diverse skill sets need to be found collectively among the employees and volunteers available at a given time. The talents do not fit typical government job classifications. There is no specific job for each individual skill. When an employee or volunteer leaves, there is a need to find someone with the multiple set of skills that also leave the park. New people may need training in those gaps. • The U.S. Forest Service shares administrative offices and some functions as part of a “Service First” agreement. • It is challenging to get work done with flat budgets while the costs of labor, services, materials, and energy continue to rise. • The park has partnerships with the Grant-Kohrs Natural History Association and the Grant-Kohrs Foundation. The park is interested in additional partnerships to facilitate implementing park programs, but it is hard to actively seek partnerships with other work pressures. • Volunteers are recognized as vital to accomplishing the park’s mission, and there is increasing public support by volunteers and groups such as the senior ranger corps. How does staff effectively coordinate and direct these volunteers? How does the park keep volunteer support without over-reliance? There are many advantages to using volunteers, such as keeping the park open longer and providing more services available, but seasonal/temporary volunteers don’t have historical or institutional knowledge. The prison museum/car museum attracts many volunteers. The park may need to reach out to a larger pool of volunteers (many retirees are returning home to Montana). It is very important to maintain a critical mass of permanent employees to manage the increasing number of volunteers. This includes maintaining the specialized knowledge of the skill sets identified to give adequate direction to volunteers. • Funding: The prison museum/car museum does fundraising, the NPS does not. Park does not collect fees. The wagon ride charges a user-fee, which may be a first. • The park invests in people, training, and developing specialized skills, but hiring rules and regulations make it difficult to keep them in this park and they go on to other parks. • The current visitor center and restroom are inadequate. • There is a lack of seasonal and volunteer workspace. • There are two non-historic structures in the historic zone – the hazmat storage building and the resource building. • Should park adaptively use historic structures for operational needs, or construct new facilities? • Accessibility for visitors and staff with disabilities is inadequate. • The level and type of law enforcement and site security needed (mixture of NPS law enforcement, county, state, city) is an ongoing issue. Should there be an on-site presence and residence? • Employee satisfaction, training needs, and morale should be continually evaluated and addressed.
Stakeholder interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors • Deer Lodge (including businesses, chamber of commerce, city and county government) • Cooperating Association (GNHA) is a key partner • New foundation – GRKO Foundation, established 6/21/07 (strategic fundraising group) • Montana tourism, charter bus groups, touring groups, need certain level of facilities and staff • Schools
Relevant laws, regulations,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Park Service Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1) • Federal Employees and Facilities Act (5 U.S.C. 5911)

7. Other Important Resource/Value	National Park Service people and facilities
and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Furnished Housing Guidelines (DO-36) • Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design (1993) • Office of Management and Budget Circulars A-18, A-25, and A-45 • NPS Management Policies 2006, Chapter 9: Park Facilities • DO 12 (NEPA) • DO 21 (fundraising, partnerships)
Desired Conditions (General law and policy guidance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan, design, and manage park facilities in a manner that reflects cultural and environmental stewardship values. Facilities are maintained in good condition and protect visitors' safety. The park restores areas where development has substantially altered the cultural landscape. The NPS continues to provide access to and use of facilities for physically and learning disabled visitors, in conformance with applicable laws and policies. • The NPS continues to recruit and retain a high caliber, dedicated workforce sufficient to serve the mission of the park and parkway. Staff has adequate, safe workspace, resources to accomplish the park's mission, and affordable choices for housing. • The operation of the park is economically sustainable. • Partners and volunteers embrace the mission of the park and parkway, and help the NPS accomplish that mission.
Strategies (Management direction within law and policy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strive to recruit and retain an excellent staff. Employee satisfaction, training needs, morale should be continually evaluated and addressed. Seek an optimal mix of permanent, seasonal, and volunteer workforce to meet the mission (with quality) of the park and be efficient. Develop skill sets, provide motivation, and provide good future choices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Emphasize thorough seasonal training – all divisions ◦ Expand orientation and training for volunteers • A park asset management plan will be completed. Continue the FMSS tracking system, and utilize the FMSS system to identify priorities and direction for the maintenance of structures, and continue to seek funding to move all high-priority assets into good condition and identify management direction for other structures (to avoid sliding down in the maintenance backlog). • Continue to seek efficiencies. Utilize the core operations assessment to continue to analyze operations and make adjustments to alleviate an overwhelmed staff and meet current budget constraints. Employ strategies to increase revenues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Utilize grazing leases as a tool to help sustain the ranch economically, while also meeting goals of managing a healthy cultural landscape. ◦ Continue to review and improve collection of fees within law and policy. Utilize augmentation fees, such as wagon ride. • Continue to strive to share operations with other agencies, such as the service first agreement with the USFS, law enforcement with other parks and local sheriff, and agreements for fire fighting services. • Pursue partnerships to achieve centennial goals, such as establishing a friend group.
Available information	<p>Core Operations (2005) Initial Park Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial Budget Cost Projection Model (BCP) 2005 indicated that park would exceed ability to pay fixed costs by 2007 and be 12% in debt. The park lapsed a position for a year to avoid this problem.

7. Other Important Resource/Value	National Park Service people and facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base budget \$1,195,400. • Park is authorized for up to 21 FTE; May 2005 had 16.3 permanent and STF/SCEP/Term employees <p>Asset Business Plan for GRKO (2005)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park has approximately 91 structures • Asset Priority Index (API) – most structures have relatively high scores, meaning that they have high importance to the mission of the park. • Facility Condition Index (FCI) – most structures (approx. 83) have a score indicating a good condition. There are several high-priority structures that are in need of deferred maintenance, including the Bielenberg barn, garage-blacksmith shop, ice house, and cattle scale. <p>FMSS tracking has been implemented parkwide.</p>
Planning decisions (including relevance and validity)	<p>General Management Plan (1993):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park's headquarters will continue to be in Deer Lodge until funds are available for the rehabilitation and adaptive use of the red barn (second floor). Relevance and validity: The park no longer has headquarters in Deer Lodge, and currently uses the Warren residence (which GMP identified for employee housing). Need to re-evaluate use of the Red Barn and Warren residence. • Site security: Develop fire detection, fire suppression, and intrusion alarms in all areas, including museum collections. Relevance and validity: Still needed - being re-done now. • Remove mobile home (done) and use Warren residence for park employee. Relevance and validity: Still desired, but hindered by high cost of lead-based paint removal and impacts to historic fabric, and loss as potential interpretive opportunity. • Park will continue to rely primarily on agreement with city for primary fire protection services, also agreements with state and USDA Forest Service. (valid) Retain a fire truck for wildland fire and to support city. Retain historic vehicular circulation routes for administrative and emergency access. Relevance and validity: The fire truck is not going to be kept on site, but will serve the fire management area. National system of overlapping services. <p>Management Assistance Review (2004)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-examine agreements, such as for effluent and grazing. • Expand volunteer program. • Continue to develop mutual assistance agreements for emergency services such as structural fire protection and law enforcement. • Contain fixed costs by exploring contracts, term appointments, and subject to furlough appointments. • Develop a position management plan • Integrate long term restoration and monitoring of Superfund site into park operations • Specific organizational structure recommendations <p>Relevance and validity: This was done pre-core operations. Since core operations, many things were updated and will be further refined as core ops moves ahead</p>

7. Other Important Resource/Value	National Park Service people and facilities
	<p>Core Operations – Initial Park Status (2005)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis reinforces priority of maintaining and preserving the cultural landscape and historic structures and objects by establishing a preventative maintenance effort to maintain the fair-good condition of the majority (83) of the structures while improving the condition of the Warren Red Barn • Analysis reinforces priority of improving safety of staff and visitors • Achieve priorities identified in Core Ops through effective leadership and management that include fostering partnerships for sustainability and growth. <p>Relevance and validity: still very new and being implemented – will continue to evaluate and refine.</p> <p>Business Plan 2005 – Priorities and strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared law enforcement position with state of Montana • Need skilled maintenance to keep structures from falling into disrepair • Need more FTEs to address natural and cultural resource concerns • Need increase in janitorial services • Move data entry tasks from program managers and division chiefs to administrative person • Fund increasing utility costs • Develop a structural fire plan • Install water monitoring devices • Analyze park visitation hours • Share skills and capabilities with other parks and agencies • Staff the visitor center with volunteers • Reduce leadership meeting time • Charge user fees for featured park tours • Develop a strategic marketing plan • Increase prominence of donation boxes • Establish a park friends group <p>Relevance and validity: Continue to implement</p>
Planning needs	<p>Ongoing refinement of core operations</p> <p>Re-evaluation of visitor center and other future operational facilities (historic structures or new construction) hinges on a study that determines more definitively the value of historic structures</p> <p>Need to address staff and volunteer responsibilities. The core of critical work needs to be done by permanent and seasonal staff, who manage volunteers to supplement park programs and operations.</p> <p>Park asset management plan – will look at all assets, prioritizes, look at money and skills, then what park will and won't do for assets.</p>

Recommendations

- Complete CLR Part 2.
- Refine management zones with treatment plans, possible GMP amendment.
- Continue to communicate the working ranch concept within the NPS and to the public.
- Employ adaptive management for sustainable ranching processes.
- Conduct a design charrette which examines alternatives for providing a visitor center, administrative space, improved visitor circulation and accessibility, and site security (Warren Complex and other alternatives). Amend the GMP if necessary.
- Continue developing a broader visitor experience.
- Continue to reach out to neighbors, agencies, partners, and friends.
- Prioritize issues, strategies, planning needs, and data needs identified in this foundation into an annual strategic plan.
- Periodically update the analysis of fundamental resources and values.

Summary and Recommendations

The foundation offers an opportunity to identify what resources and values are fundamental to the purposes of the park, how they are managed within existing policy and planning guidance, what concerns and opportunities are affecting those resources, and future planning and data needs. Grant-Kohrs Ranch has overall good direction for managing the cultural landscape, historic structures, and museum collection spanning 120 years. The park is continuing to gather more detailed information about the cultural landscape, which is refining resource management. The park also is working to broaden opportunities for visitor experiences. The park has struggled with what it means to be a “working ranch,” and used the foundation to better define ranching processes and the role they play in managing the cultural landscape and providing visitor opportunities. There is uncertainty about the general management plan proposal of adaptive use of the Warren Complex for a visitor center, administrative offices, and employee residence because as time passes, the potential historical significance of this ranching era has greater recognition. There are also concerns about life-cycle costs and other issues associated with this proposal. There are ongoing interactions with the surrounding region that highlight the interdependent relationship of the park and the community, and the importance of continuing to reach out to neighbors, agencies, partners, and friends.

Since the 1993 *General Management Plan*, the park has completed a number of other plans, evaluations, and studies, including a *Comprehensive Interpretive Plan* (2002), *Management Assistance Review* (2004), *Business Plan* (2005), *Core Operations* (ongoing), and the *Cultural Landscape Report – Part 1* (2004). Together, these provide good overall guidance, and with perhaps a GMP amendment to address some specific issues, a fully revised GMP is not needed for several years.

Manage the cultural landscape, historic structures, and museum collection spanning 120 years.

The foundation reinforces the importance of the deliberate preservation of the intact assemblage of historic structures and museum collection of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch that tell the story of ranching in the American West. A review of existing studies and plans indicates that the overall direction of cultural resource management is headed in the right direction. The park should continue to pursue completion of the *Cultural Landscape Report Part 2: Treatments*, and may need to amend the GMP.

A *Cultural Landscape Inventory and Analysis* was conducted in 1991, and it mapped eight landscape types within the national historic site. Each landscape type identified historic elements, natural landscape character, historic significance/integrity, and a period of

significance. The periods of significance ranged from the 1860s (frontier cattle era) through 1972 (establishment of the national historic site). The General Management Plan of 1993 incorporated the findings of the study, and recommended managing the landscape types to the period of significance. It also identified about 90 historic structures and their uses.

A Cultural Landscape Report Part 1 was completed in 2004 for Grant-Kohrs. It emphasizes the importance of holistically managing the cultural landscape. The new study complements and refines the 1991 *Cultural Landscape Inventory and Analysis*, which has led to adjustments in the periods of greatest integrity identified for each landscape unit. In managing the units to their greatest period of integrity, there has been refinement from the GMP concept of managing the landscape units. The park intends to preserve and manage the entire cultural landscape for the entire time period, then each significant component of the landscape will be managed to preserve elements to the time period in which they have integrity. Elements won't be removed or added to make a component conform to the period of integrity. The park is pursuing completion of a *Cultural Landscape Report Part 2 – Treatments*, which will define more specific treatments for each landscape unit. At some point, it may be necessary to amend the GMP zoning, as informed by the specific treatments based on newer, in-depth scholarship.

The more than 90 historic structures are mostly being utilized similar to the uses identified in the GMP, with the exception of the Warren Complex (see later discussion). The NPS currently utilizes an Asset Priority Index/Facility Condition Index process to help parks better understand and manage their assets. It provides a snapshot of the condition of facilities, including historic structures, relative to their importance. While there are a few exceptions, most of the historic structures (which have a high priority because of their importance to the purpose of the park) are in relatively good condition. The park should continue to use this tool to bring all important assets into good condition and maintain them to standards over time.

The intact museum collection and archives have long been recognized through legislation and the GMP as fundamental to the purpose and significance of the site. The GMP called for the construction of a curatorial facility, which has been accomplished. The foundation identifies some specific ongoing needs to continue improving management of this outstanding resource. These fall within the direction of the GMP, and can be directly implemented or refined in more detailed implementation planning, such as a collections management plan.

Better articulation of the management of a working ranch.

In the deliberations of Congress, discussions included “authentic atmosphere,” “living history,” and that “Most of this land [2000 acres] would continue to be used to graze cattle and would add to the ranch setting of the historic site,...” Congressman Saylor said “The purpose of this bill is to establish the Grant-Kohrs National Historic Sites and restore the structures and the area into a condition to accept visitors into an operating cattle ranch scene.” There was clearly the intent that this historic site was not meant to be a static museum, but an active ranch with cattle to achieve park purposes.

The direction to continue an active, authentic working ranch is very unique within the National Park Service, and has posed difficulty for park staff to define what this really means and how to implement it. There is guidance within NPS management policies, but this park unit is an unusual mix of natural and cultural resources that comprise a living cultural landscape. Grazing is a part of this unit not because it is a continuation of a landowner’s right (as in most units of the NPS that have grazing), but because it is integral to the story. Managing livestock is a challenge for park managers, requires a specialized skill set among the staff, and is very labor intensive and hence very costly. Economic realities of tight budgets put constant pressure on management to find the most cost-effective way to manage

livestock, perhaps even turning to increased production as a way to offset costs.

The term “working ranch” holds different meanings to different people. To neighboring ranchers, the term may imply production, hence the cattle should be managed to maximize production through continual modernization of ranching practices. As identified in the management assistance review of 2004, there is a struggle to identify significant time periods for management. There are pressures to both freeze livestock management in time and to modernize. The Business Plan of 2005 examined alternatives to make calving, steering, haying, and grazing more economically viable. A similar sister national park in Canada, Banff National Historic Site (Alberta), leases cattle during the summer months of visitation so that visitors can see them. In other words, at the Canadian park the active operation is not important, just the presence of cattle. There are many different ways to manage a working cattle ranch, so what is really at the heart of the role of active ranching that can guide park management at Grant-Kohrs Ranch?

This foundation establishes several important points. The cultural landscape encompasses all of the natural and cultural resources of the site. A healthy cultural landscape is comprised of biological integrity, soil/site stability, hydrologic function, and cultural soundscapes. Authentic, active ranching processes are integral with the sustainable perpetuation of the cultural landscape, as well as providing

interactive, sensory opportunities for visitor understanding and perpetuating heritage skills. The cattle are not just a part of the scenery, put on the landscape for visitor viewing. The ranching activities of raising hay, grazing, irrigating, and managing livestock are very important tools for managing the cultural landscape and giving visitors an opportunity to experience a working cattle ranch. Active ranching processes vary with the seasons, and so do visitor opportunities. Ranching heritage skills such as haying with horses, blacksmithing, and using flood irrigation systems have inherent value to be practiced, learned, and passed on to future generations. As for the time period, there are multiple periods of significance identified in the general management plan and refined in the cultural landscape report, which span the frontier era of 1862 through the Warren era (1982) for interpretation and resource management, with various parts of the site having different periods of integrity. Ranching processes can reflect those time frames, but also can be adapted for best management practices and sustainability. The park developed a white paper on *Sustainable Ranching* in 2006 that identifies the need to balance resource protection, economic efficiency, and community and social connections to achieve sustainable ranching practices. The park should continue to communicate within the NPS and to the public about the working ranch concept.

The foundation contains strategies for continuing ranching processes, maintaining a

healthy cultural landscape, providing opportunities for visitors to experience a working cattle ranch, and perpetuating heritage skills. Within the general framework for an active, authentic, working cattle ranch described in this foundation, there will need to be continual evaluation and adjustment of management practices (also known as adaptive management).

The use, management, and visitor experience within the Warren Complex.

The 1993 general management plan for Grant Kohrs National Historic Site identifies the Warren barn's first floor to be used for a visitor center the second floor for administrative offices. The main entrance would be the ranch's historic access lane. Visitors would have a view of the historic ranch, then park in a former pasture adjacent to the red barn. Visitors would then cross the railroad tracks and enter the variety of settings guided by waysides, brochures, and/or uniformed or costumed staff.

The Warren barn is currently used for storage and parking, and its proposed use as visitor and administrative offices is now in question because of concerns that the extent of necessary modification for these uses would excessively affect historic fabric, and result in the loss of this structure's integrity as an exhibit. There are also concerns about energy consumption, total project costs for this proposal, handicapped accessibility (particularly the two-story aspect), safety and



Warren Barn



GMP proposal – visitor center and administrative offices

maintenance. Visitor access from this location to the rest of the historic site would need to address the railroad that separates them. The current, inadequate visitor center and visitor restrooms are located in non-historic structures at the southeast corner of the site. There is an underpass under the railroad from this location to the rest of the historic site, but the route is not accessible to the disabled.



Accessibility issues



Warren residence

At the time of the GMP, park headquarters was located in Deer Lodge, with the proposal to move them into the rehabilitated Red Barn when funds became available. The GMP also called for the Warren residence to be used for an employee residence to enhance site security and replace the use of a mobile home that served that function at the time. When the Warren residence became available in 1993 after Conrad Warren's death, it was determined that rent would be too costly for an employee and lead reduction would have a significant impact on historic fabric. Park museum staff, park archives, and the facility manager moved into the structure. In 2002, when the museum facility was complete, it became the administrative headquarters. The need for improved site security remains. Questions have been raised about the possible interpretive value of the Warren residence for visitors.

The decisions in the GMP to put the visitor center and administrative offices in the Warren barn and to utilize the Warren residence for employee housing were made some 12 years ago, and there is more information today about

the Warren complex's significance and its importance within the cultural landscape. The decision was also made without the benefit of a "choosing-by-advantages" decision-making process, which really looks at the advantages for resource preservation and visitor experience, in balance with costs (initial and long-term, including energy efficiency). The park continues to have a strong need for an adequate visitor center, permanent offices, improved visitor circulation and accessibility, and improved site security.

It is recommended that the park conduct a design charrette to develop and analyze three to four alternatives for the location and general concept for a visitor center, (adaptive re-use or new structure), along with compatible alternatives for visitor circulation, improved accessibility, administrative offices, and enhanced site security. With the level of investment required to establish an adequate visitor center, it is worthwhile to develop some other alternatives and determine whether the original proposal, or another proposal, would provide the best resource protection, visitor experience, and cost-effectiveness.

The charrette would involve park staff, some key stakeholders, and would be facilitated by one or two design professionals (architect, landscape architect, engineer, etc.). The facilitators would do advance preparation, collecting information about the site, talking with park staff to further articulate the issues, and identify some preliminary alternatives. They would then conduct a workshop with the

staff and stakeholders, which would fully examine the issues and objectives, develop alternatives, and conduct a value analysis/choosing-by-advantages process to select the best alternative. The facilitators would then compile a report of the findings. If the findings varied from the GMP, they could be put together with a concise amendment to the GMP and an environmental assessment for the new proposal.

Continue developing a broader visitor experience.

Three important fundamental resources and values are (1) opportunities to experience a working cattle ranch, (2) opportunities to appreciate, research, learn, and carry forward ranching skills, and (3) that the American character is shaped by frontier era cultures. The park should further explore these values and continue developing a broader visitor experience. The wagon ride is a positive step toward getting visitors out to many parts of the site. The *Cultural Landscape Report Part 1* provides in-depth information about the landscape units that can be incorporated into visitor opportunities throughout the park. The parks' 2002 *Comprehensive Interpretive Plan* (Section 1, Long-Range Interpretive Plan) remains essentially valid. The park should continue to strive for very sensory, experiential activities that vary with seasonal ranching activities. The park should seek to expand its knowledge of other cultures, the Johnny Grant era, and establish relationships with associated American Indian tribes. The interpretive

program should continue to help visitors sort out “myth” from reality of the frontier era. Demonstrating and teaching heritage skills, such as using the hay stacker, remains important.

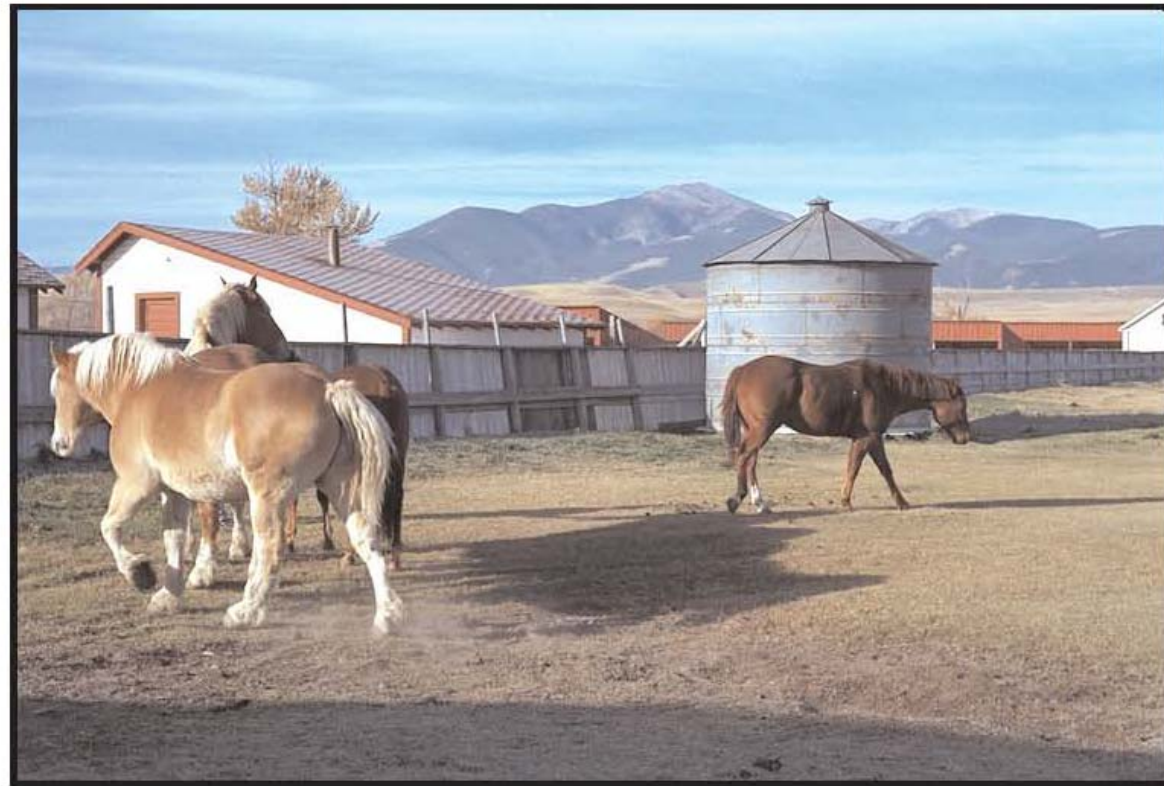
The visitor is changing, and the park should stay tuned to visitor profiles and trends to stay relevant. There is a need for some very basic visitor demographic information, as well as understanding why people come to the park and how more people might be attracted to visit. There is also a need to understand where the visitor is coming from, as more people live in urban areas and are less connected to agriculture. Knowing more about visitors and potential visitors will help the park continue to develop opportunities for a broader and meaningful visitor experience.

The fates of Grant-Kohrs Ranch and the community continue to be intertwined.

The foundation identifies that another important resource and value is that the Grant-Kohrs Ranch operation influenced the development of a local community and the national livestock industry, and the local community and the nation's industry influenced Grant-Kohrs Ranch. This intertwining continues today, as Deer Lodge grows and the ranch evolves as a unit of the national park system. An ongoing issue to resolve is the use of northern pastures in the park for effluent disposal for Deer Lodge. The park needs to continue to assist the city in developing a long-term plan to be self-

sufficient and meet state standards. Within the region, the park is one of many entities affected by the contamination in the Upper Clark Fork Watershed, and the huge super-fund effort underway to clean it up. Deer Lodge continues to grow, and managing the park's scenic easements is important to protecting park values. Heritage tourism is of common

interest to the park and the region. There are opportunities for efficiencies to work with the U.S. Forest Service through a "service first" agreement. With so many interdependencies, it remains important for the park to continue to reach out to neighbors, partners, agencies, and friends.



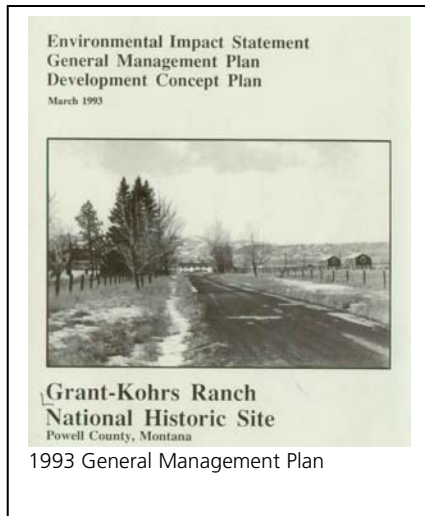
JMA, October 2002

Where to go from here:

Following table summarizes major studies and planning guidance for the park, and their current relevance and validity. Together, these documents provide good overall guidance for management of Grant-Kohrs National Historic Site.

Table 2: Summary of Primary Planning Documents

Name of Document	Preparer	Date	Comments
Cultural Landscape Inventory and Analysis	RMR	1991	Provided a sound basis for GMP, has been superseded by 2004 CLR
General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan/Environmental Impact Statement	RMR/GRKO	1993	Overall still relevant – may need amending for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and use of Warren Complex • Refinement of management zones for desired resource conditions and visitor experience, address carrying capacity
Statement for Management	GRKO	1995	Provides basic information, largely superseded by this foundation
Animal Use Plan (Superintendent’s Directive 2001 S-6)	GRKO	2001	Never adopted by park, ideas refined in <i>Comprehensive Interpretive Plan</i> (2002), <i>Sustainable Ranching</i> paper (2006) and this foundation
Comprehensive Interpretive Plan, Section 1: Long-Range Interpretive Plan	IMR/GRKO	2002	Overall still relevant. This foundation added one more primary interpretive theme.
Management Assistance Review	IMR/GRKO	2004	Recommendations mostly adopted; this foundation addresses “working ranch”
Issues Survey	GRKO	2004	Provides some visitor insights, but limited snapshot. Need ongoing visitor surveys on variety of levels.
Cultural Landscape Report – Part 1	John Milner Assoc./IMR/GRKO	2004	Excellent scholarly research informs cultural resource management and visitor opportunities. In most cases, it refines the direction of the GMP.
Core Operations – Initial Status	GRKO	2005	Ongoing
Business Plan	Business Plan Consultants (UVA, Harvard), GRKO	2005	Many recommendations have been adopted.
Asset Business Plan	IMR/GRKO	2006	Important assets are generally in good condition. Ongoing process.
Sustainable Ranching	GRKO	2006	Good guidance, concise explanation for the public. Periodically update through adaptive management.



Summary of Future Planning Needs

There are a number of very specific recommendations for data and planning in the analysis part of this foundation, but major recommendations highlighted here:

(1) The park should conduct a design charrette to explore alternatives for the management and use of the Warren Complex, while meeting needs for a visitor center, visitor circulation and accessibility, administrative uses, and site security. Depending upon the recommendations of the charrette, there may be a need to amend the 1993 general management plan.

(2) A high priority for the park should be the completion of the *Cultural Landscape Report Part 2 – Treatments*. This will continue to refine guidance for the management of resources and opportunities for visitor experiences. When treatment recommendations are complete for all of the landscape units, there may need to be an amendment to the GMP to refine the zoning for desired conditions for resources and visitor experience, and management actions.

(3) Does the park need a GMP at this time?

The statutory requirements for general management plans were established in the 1978 amendments to the General Authorities Act (16 USC 1a-7). They require that each NPS unit have a current general management plan, and

all general management plans address the following:

- Measures for the preservation of resources. (Does GRKO GMP meet this requirement? Generally, YES, as updated by the *Cultural Landscape Report Parts 1 and 2* – may need to be amended as treatment recommendations are completed)
- Indications of the types and general intensities of development (including visitor circulation and transportation patterns, systems, and modes), including general locations, timing of implementation, and anticipated costs. (Does GRKO GMP meet this requirement? Generally, YES, but there is a need to revisit the decision to use the Warren Barn for a visitor center and administrative facility.)
- Identification of and implementation commitments for visitor carrying capacities. (Does GRKO GMP meet this requirement? NO, not addressed.)
- Indications of potential boundary modifications. (Does GRKO GMP meet this requirement? YES, identified boundary modifications and easements, which have been acquired).

By the letter of the law, the 1993 GMP does not technically fulfill every requirement of being current because it does not address visitor carrying capacity. However, it does generally fulfill the other requirements and meets the needs of park management, except for

questions about the Warren Complex. It is recommended that the park complete a charrette for the Warren Complex and complete the *CLR Part 2- Treatments*, then assess the needs to amend or re-do the GMP. At that time, visitor carrying capacity could also be addressed.

(4) This foundation's analysis has identified a number of issues, strategies, planning needs, and data needs. The park staff, with the help of a facilitator, should prioritize these actions into an annual strategic plan.



Appendix A: Legislative History

Excerpts from
United States of America
Congressional Record

Proceedings and Debates of the 92d Congress Second Session
House of Representatives

Volume 118—Part 21

August 14, 1972

GRANT-KOHR'S RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, MONT.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 9594) to authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 9594

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to provide an understanding of the frontier cattle era of the Nation's history, to preserve the Grant-Kohrs Ranch, and to interpret the nationally significant values thereof for the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is hereby authorized to designate not more than two thousand acres in Deer Lodge Valley, Powell county, Montana, for establishment as the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.

SEC. 2. Within the area designated pursuant to section 1 of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands, together with buildings and improvements thereon, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange. The Secretary shall establish the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register at such time as He deems sufficient lands and interests in lands have been acquired for administration in accordance with the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 3. Pending such establishment and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer lands and interests in lands acquired for the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), as amended,

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. With the following committee amendments; Page 2. lines 6 and 7, strike out "with donated or appropriated funds, or by" and insert "or", Page 2. lines 20 through 22. strike out all of Section 4 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated \$350,000 for land acquisition and not to exceed \$1,800,010 (July, 1971 prices for development plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuation in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the type of construction involved herein." The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the legislation which is now before the House (H.R. 9594) is to authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana.

BACKGROUND

The size of the historic site proposed by our colleague from Montana (Mr. SHOUP) is limited by the terms of the bill and dated 1971, a copy of which shall to no more than 2,000 acres. It is contemplated that a substantial portion of this area will be subjected to scenic easements and that cattle grazing will be continued as part of the historic setting. While this area will symbolize a 19th century ranch spread, it is only a small portion of what was once one of the huge cattle empires of the northern Rocky Mountain region.

The site would include several historic structures which made up the ranch headquarters and the personal property used in the day-to-day operation of the ranch will be used to give the place an authentic atmosphere. The estimated value of the old furnishings, ranching equipment, and the collection of wagons, buggies, and sleighs which were donated by the heirs of Conrad Kohrs is \$100,000. The basic property, including the ranch headquarters, was acquired by the National Park Foundation—a nonprofit, federally chartered corporation—and it is being held for the purpose of conveying it to the National Park Service if the historic site is authorized.

Mr. Speaker, I want to emphasize that this historic site is not being created to memorialize any particular individual. The significance of this site is that

it symbolizes an important element in the heritage and growth of the West—it is, in effect, the "Home on the Range" that we think about when we reminisce about the Old West. Naturally, it is difficult to separate the ranch from its operators and I expect that a great deal will be told concerning Conrad Kohrs, who was a distinguished Montana citizen, and his family when the historic site is established.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amendments to H.R. 9594 merely make it clear that any funding of this project is subject to the usual appropriation process and that the funds authorized to be appropriated are limited to the amounts specified.

COST

The most important lands are already owned by the National Park Foundation and it holds scenic easements covering some of the other property. It is contemplated that some additional lands within the 2,000 acre maximum will be needed but the \$350,000 authorized by the legislation includes the reimbursement of the Foundation for the cost of its holdings and any additional lands which may be acquired. Restoration and stabilization of the historic structures, as well as the construction of appropriate visitor facilities, will require the investment of an additional \$1,800,000.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Mr. Speaker, this historic site represents a significant contribution to the story of the growth and development of the West and I am pleased that we have this opportunity to consider this legislation. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs considered this matter carefully and recommended it without opposition. I commend H.R. 9594, as amended, to my colleagues and urge its approval.

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, evidence of the desire and need of Americans to relate to the past is widespread. Replicas and reproductions of pilgrim villages, forts, and frontier ghost towns both public and private give evidence of our desires to recognize, retain, and restore historical events and sites. History is new in our part of the country when compared with Georgetown or Williamsburg, and because it is new, because our history is still fresh in our minds makes it imperative that we act now to insure that our children and our children's children will understand and appreciate their heritage.

To the layman and historian alike, one of the outstanding aspects of the western scene pivots on the cattle industry, the Grant-Kohrs Ranch is such a historic and cultural legacy. This ranch was created in 1863 by Johnny

Grant, the first major stockman in the northern Rockies. He subsequently sold the ranch to Conrad Kohrs who rapidly expanded his holdings of land and cattle and by the 1880's became one of the established cattle barons of the Northwest. He was the first to introduce registered purebred cattle in Montana and over the years this ranch has become famous for the production of Belgians and other thoroughbred horses as well as purebred cattle.

Conrad Kohrs became a leader in Montana, serving in the Territorial Legislature, helping to organize the Montana Stockgrowers Association, and serving as a member of Montana's Constitutional Convention. The ranch we speak of today is living history. The Grant-Kohrs Ranch has been in the same family since 1866. The present day rancher is Conrad K. Warren, grandson of Conrad Kohrs. Mr. Warren converted the operation in the 1930's to a purebred Hereford operation and has been engaged lately mostly in raising feeder cattle. This is a successful cattle operation of over 109 years, duration. As I said this is living history.

Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to designate not more than 2,000 acres for the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site. Specifically the Department will acquire 208 acres of land in fee, including the ranch headquarters and outbuildings and a small tract of land for a visitor center. The remaining acreage, approximately 1,280 acres, would be covered by a scenic easement permitting the continuation of ranching activities. In addition to the ranch headquarters, the ranch records are intact, giving an unbroken record of the entire operation. Also included are all of the historic wagons, buggies, sleighs, and other ranching equipment. Land acquisition costs are expected to total \$350,000. Development costs are estimated to be \$1.8 million. Estimated cost of operation and maintenance is expected to be \$133,400 annually by the fifth year after establishment.

Mr. Speaker, let us not let this chance to preserve history slip through our fingers. I urge passage of this legislation, H.R. 9594.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, the bill which is presently before the House provides for the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana.

BACKGROUND

Just about a year ago, several members of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation visited this site. At that time, we had an opportunity to go through the home and to see the setting of the proposed historic site. What impressed us most about the area was that it offers an opportunity to

present to the American people a symbol of a passing way of life. If H.R. 9594, by our colleague from Montana (Mr. SHOUP) is adopted, it will preserve a part of the heritage of the pioneer West.

At one time, the Grant-Kohrs Ranch headquarters was the hub of a vast unfenced cattle empire which was running some 30,000 head of cattle. No other place in the national park system represents this aspect of America life, but it has definitely played a role in our culture. As presently contemplated, the new historic site would include the main ranch headquarters buildings, including the original homestead cabin of Johnny Grant which was constructed in 1853 and the main house which was constructed in stages between 1862 and 1890. Adding to the authenticity of the site, the heirs of Conrad Kohrs have donated a vast number of historic objects associated with ranching operations since the 1850's, including a fine collection of wagons, buggies and sleighs which were used in connection with the ranch. All of the old furnishings in the house will remain in place so that the visiting public can get a realistic impression of life during the times of the cattle barons.

COST

Mr. Speaker, this national historic site would be limited to no more than 2,000 acres. Most of this land would continue to be used to graze cattle and would add to the ranch setting of the historic site, however, the ranch buildings would be acquired in fee open to public visitation. Presently, the National Park Foundation, a nonprofit, federally chartered organization, holds fee title to approximately 130 acres of land—including the ranch headquarters and related buildings—and it holds assessments covering an additional 953 acres. These lands, and, interests in lands, would be transferred to the Government at cost. Altogether, it is estimated that the lands needed for the project can be acquired for no more than \$350,000. An additional amount will be required in order to install necessary visitor-use facilities and to restore and stabilize some of the historic structures. It is anticipated that these development costs will not exceed \$1,800,000. As usual, the committee has recommended that the appropriations be limited to the amounts estimated to be necessary.

CONCLUSION

As one who visited the proposed national historic site and participated in the deliberations on the legislation during the various stages of committee consideration, I can assure my colleagues that this proposal merits their favorable consideration, and I am pleased to recommend the enactment of H.R. 9594, as amended.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker. I rise in support of H.R. 9594, the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana. The establishment of this ranch as a national historic site will preserve and interpret another segment in the historic and cultural development of our national heritage. The Grant-Kohrs Ranch in Deer Lodge Valley, Mont., portrays in its natural setting the frontier life and spirit of the Old West and its principal industry, livestock ranching.

The Grant-Kohrs Ranch is the surviving center of a once wide-ranging cattle empire. Johnny Grant, a trapper, hunter and trader, settled in Deer Lodge Valley in 1859. In 1866 he sold the ranch to Conrad Kohrs, a cattle buyer and butcher. From the time of the purchase of the ranch until the 1890's, when the open range cattle industry drew to a close, Conrad Kohrs and his associates directed a vast cattle and livestock empire extending for miles in northern and eastern Montana. The Grant-Kohrs Ranch has been in the same family since purchased from Johnny Grant in 1866, and the present rancher is the grandson of Conrad Kohrs. In addition to the ranch headquarters, the ranch comprises several old and historic structures, including wagons, buggies, other vehicles and ranching paraphernalia. The ranch records are intact, giving an unbroken historical record of the range and purebred cattle operations for over 100 years. The purpose of this bill is to establish the Grant-Kohrs National Historic Site and restore the structures and area to a condition to accept visitors into an operating cattle ranch scene.

The bill provides for the site to comprise not more than 2,000 acres and authorizes the appropriation of \$350,000 for land acquisition and \$1.8 million for development of the site. There is no unit of the National Park System, at the present time, that represents this historical and cultural phase of our history. For this reason, I think it most fitting and appropriate that we take this opportunity to preserve and establish the Grant-Kohrs National Historic Site. I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this bill.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 9594, to authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs National Historic Site in the State of Montana. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to designate not more than 2,000 acres of land in Deer Lodge Valley, Powell County, Mont., for this historic site. The Grant-Kohrs Ranch was first constructed in this valley in 1863, by John Grant. In 1866, Grant conveyed the ranch to Conrad Kohrs. Mr. Kohrs expanded both the ranch and cattle operations to become one of the famous cattle barons of Montana and the early west. Through the years these historic ranch structures have been conscientiously preserved to include historic furniture and furnishings, vehicles, and wagons, and written records. The purpose of this bill is to preserve this area

and its historic structures and objects to illustrate and create a public understanding and appreciation of livestock ranching and the frontier life. At the present time, there is no such unit of the National Park System which represents this phase of American life. The Grant-Kohrs Ranch is a genuine, well-preserved, historic cattle ranch, and presents an excellent opportunity to place in the National Park System a unit which uniquely portrays one of the most famous cattle empires of the Old West.

The bill as recommended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs provides that most of the 2,000 acres proposed for this historic site will remain in limited agriculture and grazing uses. Some 208 acres will be acquired in fee which will include the ranch headquarters, other structures and a small tract for a visitor center. The bill limits the amount of money authorized for land acquisition to \$350,000 and provides for not more than \$1,800,000 for development of the visitor center, parking, roads, trails, and related facilities and the restoration of some of the structures.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be discharged from further consideration of a similar Senate bill (S.2166) to authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana, and for other purposes, and ask for immediate consideration of the Senate bill.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill as follows:

S. 2166

An act to authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana and for other purposes *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, in order to provide an understanding of the frontier cattle era of the Nation's history, to preserve the Grant-Kohrs Ranch, and to interpret the nationally significant values thereof for the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is hereby authorized to designate not more than two thousand acres in Dear Lodge Valley, Powell County, Montana, for establishment as the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.

SEC. 2. Within the area designated pursuant to section 1 of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to acquire not to exceed 208 acres in fee and other interests in lands not to exceed 1,214 acres, together with buildings and improvements thereon, by donation, or exchange. The Secretary shall establish the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site by publication of a notice to that effect In the Federal Register at such time as he deems sufficient lands and interests in lands have been acquired for administration in accordance with the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 3. Pending such establishment and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer lands and interests in lands acquired for the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), as amended.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated \$350,000 for land acquisition and not to exceed \$1,800,000 (July 1971 prices) for development plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuation in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the type of construction Involved herein.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ASPINALL

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ASPINALL: Strike out all after the enacting clause of S. 2166 and insert in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 9594, as passed, as follows:

That, in order to provide an understanding of the frontier cattle era of the Nation's history, to preserve the Grant-Kohrs Ranch, and to interpret the nationally significant values thereof for the benefit and Inspiration of present and future generations, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is hereby authorized to designate not more than two thousand acres in Deer Lodge valley, Powell County, Montana, for establishment as the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.

SEC. 2. Within the area designated pursuant to Section 1 of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands, together with buildings and improvements thereon, by donation, purchase, or exchange. The Secretary shall establish the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site by publication of a notice to that effect In the Federal Register at such time as he deems sufficient lands and interests in lands have been acquired for administration in accordance with the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 3, Pending such establishment and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer lands and interests in lands acquired for the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic site in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat, 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat, 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 at seq.), as amended. SEC. 4, There are authorized to be appropriated \$350,000 for land acquisition and not to exceed \$1,800,000 (July 1971 prices) for development plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuation in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the type of construction involved. The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. A similar House bill (H.R. 9594) was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that any Member desiring to do so may insert his remarks in explanation of the bill preceding the passage of the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Excerpts from
**United States of America
Congressional Record**

**Proceedings and Debates of the 92d Congress Second Session
Senate**

Volume 118—Part 22

August 17, 1972

**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GRANT-KOHR'S RANCH NATIONAL
HISTORIC SITE, MONT.**

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 2166.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BEALL) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2166) to

authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana, and for other purposes", which was to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert: to That, in order to provide an understanding of the frontier cattle era of the Nation's history, preserve the Grant-Kohrs Ranch. and to interpret the nationally significant values thereof for the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as "Secretary") is hereby authorized to designate not more than two thousand acres in Deer Lodge Valley, Powell County, Montana, for establishment as the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.

SEC. 2, Within the area designated pursuant to section 1 of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands, together with buildings and improvements thereon, by donation, purchase or exchange. The Secretary shall establish the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register at such time as he deems sufficient lands and interests in lands have been acquired for administration in accordance with the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 3. Pending such establishment and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer lands and interests in lands acquired for the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat, 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), as amended.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated \$350,000 for land acquisition and not to exceed \$1,800,000 (July 1971 prices) for development plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuation in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the type of construction involved herein.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, the amendments of the House to S. 2166. to authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana, are technical in nature and do not change in any way the substance of the bill as passed by the Senate. Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives to S. 2166.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.
The motion was agreed to.

86 STAT. 632 PUBLIC LAW 92-406

August 25, 1972

[S. 2166]

AN ACT

To authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana, and for other purposes. Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Mont.

Establishment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to provide an understanding of the frontier cattle era of the Nation's history, to preserve the Grant-Kohrs Ranch, and to interpret the nationally significant values thereof for the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is hereby authorized to designate not more than two thousand acres in Deer Lodge Valley, Powell County, Montana, for establishment as the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site. Land and buildings, acquisition.

Publication in Federal Register.

SEC. 2. Within the area designated pursuant to section 1 of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands, together with buildings and improvements thereon, by donation, purchase or exchange. The Secretary shall establish the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register at such time as he deems sufficient lands and interests in lands have been acquired for administration in accordance with the purposes of this Act.

Administration. SEC. 3. Pending such establishment and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer lands and interests in lands acquired for the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2- 4), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), as amended.

Appropriation. SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated \$350,000 for land acquisition and not to exceed \$1,800,000 (July 1971 prices) for development plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuation in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the type of construction involved herein.

excerpts from **PUBLIC LAW 95-625 92 STAT. 3471**

November 10, 1978

(11) Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Montana: Section 4 of the Act of August 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 632), is amended to read as follows: "SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, but not to exceed \$752,000 for land acquisition and not to exceed \$2,075,000 for development." ; the additional sums herein authorized for land acquisition may be used to acquire the fee simple title to lands over which the United States has acquired easements or other less than fee interests.

excerpts from **PUBLIC LAW 96-607 94 STAT. 3545**

December 28, 1980

TITLE XI

GRANT-KOHR'S RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SEC. 1101. The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 632) is amended— (1) by inserting the following after the period in the first section: "The boundary of the National Historic Site shall be as generally depicted on the map entitled, 'Boundary Map, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site', numbered 451-80-013, and dated January 25, 1980, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the local and Washington, District of Columbia, offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior."; and (2) by striking out "\$752,000" and "\$2,075,000" in section 4 and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,100,000" and "\$7,818,000," respectively.

Appendix B: Structures, GMP Proposed Use, and Current Use

HS#	Common Name	GMP Proposed Use	Time Period	Current Use
1	Ranch House	Basement - Display as furnished addition to house museum First Floor - Retain as house museum Second Floor - minimal curatorial storage	1890-1920	Same
2	Bunkhouse Row	Retain as furnished museum space	1930s	Same
3	Garage/Blacksmith Shop	Wayside exhibit, retail as public res rooms, blacksmith demonstrations, multi-use storage	1912 - 1915	Same plus photo exhibit
4	Coal Shed	Display and museum building		
5	Ice House	Basement - General Storage First Floor - Furnished museum space building and wayside exhibit to explain evolution of building use	1030s	Same but basement empty
6	Granary/roller mill	Wayside exhibit and display	1930s	Ready for exhibit
7	Draft Horse Barn	Retain as active horse barn, storage of usable horse tack, wayside to interpret draft horses	1870s	Same
8	Privy	Display building	1930s	Same
9	Dairy	Furnished interpretive structure with wayside exhibit	1930s	Event and Meeting Space - Temporary Exhibit
10	Oxen Barn	Display building	1870s	Same
11	Bielenberg Barn	Displayed building, some stalls used for spring calving, active horse barn	1880s	Special events, dry lot for horses, storage
12	Machine Shed	Display building	1900s	Storage
13	Cow Shed (L-Shape)	Display and maintenance storage	1900s	Same plus museum storage
14	Stallion Barn	Display building with interpretation as stallion barn	1880s	Same plus bottle calf
15	Thoroughbred Barn	Display museum vehicles, wayside to interpret building and horses	1880s	Same

HS#	Common Name	GMP Proposed Use	Time Period	Current Use
16	Stallion Barn (Leeds-Lion)	Display building, open interior for interpretation	1880s	Storage & Exhibit
17	Buggy Shed	Furnished interpretive building with wayside to explain current location and 1907 Milwaukee RR	1900s	Museum exhibit
18	Granary (Studs-Out)	Display building/storage	1890s	Same
19	Stallion Barn (Garage)	Wayside exhibit structure, interpret adaptive uses	1920s	Exhibit, storage
20	Privy	Display building	1920s	Same
21	Brooding House	Housing fowl and feed storage, display building with wayside	1930s	Same
22	Chicken House	Housing fowl	1930s	Same
23	Granary	Display as early metal granary	ca. 1910	Same
24	Stock Shelter	Livestock shelter	1930s	Same
25	Stock Shelter	Display building	1933	Same
26	Hay Storage	Display building	1934	Same
27	Stock Shelter	Livestock shelter	1930s	Same
28	Feed Storage House	Feed storage	1930s	Empty
29	Stock Shelter	Livestock shelter	1930s	Same
30	Stallion Barn	Display building and hay storage	1880s	Livestock & equip during haying demos
31	Feed Storage House	Feed storage	1930s	Irrigation dams, feed/tack during haying demos
32	Stock Shelter	Livestock shelter	1930s	Same
33	Stock Shelter	Livestock shelter	1930s	Same
34	Storage Shed	Display structure	1930s	Same
35	Cattle Scale	Display structure	1930s	Same
36	Feed Rack	Feed Rack	1900s	Same
37	Feed Rack	Feed Rack	1900s	Same
38	Feed Rack	Feed Rack	1900s	Same
39	Manure Pit	Display structure	1930s	Same
40	Beef Hoist	Display structure	1930s	Same
41	Squeeze Chute	Use to work cattle	1930s	Same

HS#	Common Name	GMP Proposed Use	Time Period	Current Use
42	Feed Rack	Feed Rack	1930s	Same
43	Feed Rack	feed rack	1900s	Same
44	Feed Rack	Feed Rack	1900s	Same
45	Feed Bunker	Display structure, feed storage	1930s	Same
46	Feed Bunker	Display structure, feed storage	1930s	Same
47	Squeeze Chute	Use to work cattle	1930s	Same
48	Feed Bunker	Use to bunker calf winter hay	1930s	Same
49	Feed Bunker	Display structure, feed storage	1930s	Same
50	Flume, Active	Convey irrigation water	1940s	Same
51	Flume, Inactive	Removed		
52	Feed Bunker	Display structure	1930s	Same
53	Squeeze Chute	Display structure	1930s	Same
54	Bridge	Removed		
55	Bridge (CK Ditch)	Continue use	1930s	Same
56	Railroad	Display structure	1900s	Same
57	Siphon	Display structure	1880s	Same
58	Residence	Park employee residence, display, wayside	1930s	Admin Offices
59	Chicken Coop	Park employee resident use	1940s	Storage
60	Shed (Boat House)	Park employee resident use	1950s	Storage
61	Residence Garage	Park employee resident use	1930s	Storage, parking
62	Barn (Bull)	Display building	1950s - 1970s	Livestock use, hay
63	Barn (Bull)	Display building	1950s - 1970s	Livestock use, hay
64	Warren Barn	First Floor - Visitor Center Second Floor - Admin Offices	1950s - 1970s	Storage, parking
65	Metal (Sales) Barn	Maintenance Facility	1950s - 1970s	Same
66	Scale House	Use as scale	1950s - 1970s	Same
67	Squeeze Chute	Use as squeeze chute, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Same
68	Feed Rack	Feed rack, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Same
69	Loading Chute	Active loading chute, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Same
70	Cow Shed	Occasional use, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Livestock Use
71	Cow Shed	Occasional use, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Livestock Use

HS#	Common Name	GMP Proposed Use	Time Period	Current Use
72	Cow Shed	Occasional use, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Livestock Use
73	Cow Shed	Occasional use, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Livestock Use
74	Cow Shed	Occasional use, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Livestock Use
75	Cow Shed	Occasional use, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Livestock Use
76	Cow Shed	Occasional use, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Livestock Use
77	Cow Shed	Occasional use, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Livestock Use
78	Feed House	Occasional use, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Livestock Use
79	Feed House	Occasional use, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Livestock Use
80	Feed House	Occasional use, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Livestock Use
81	Feed House	Occasional use, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Livestock Use
82	Feed House	Occasional use, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Livestock Use
83	Feed House	Occasional use, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Livestock Use
84	Feed House	Occasional use, display structure	1950s - 1970s	Livestock Use
85	Pump House	Restore for display	1950s - 1970s	Removed
86	Pump House (North of Site)	Use for irrigation	1950s - 1970s	Same
87	Pump House (South of Site)	Use for irrigation	1950s - 1970s	Same
88	Pump House (CW House)	Use for irrigation, stock water	1950s - 1970s	Same
89	Clark Fork Bridge	Retain/Use	1930s	Same
90	Slough Bridge	Retain/Use	1930s	Same

Appendix C: Available References and Studies

Author	Year	Title
Albright et al	1979	<u>Historic Resources Study/Historic Structures Report/Historical Data – Kohrs and Bielenberg Home Ranch</u>
Beckwith	2002	<u>Summary of Surface-Water-Quality Data Collected for the Northern Rockies Intermontane Basins National Water-Quality Assessment Program in the Clark Fork-Pend Oreille and Spokane River Basins, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, Water Years 1999-2001</u>
Bedunah et al	2001	<u>Flood Plain Vegetation Changes on the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Between 1993 and 2000</u>
Bitterroot Restoration Inc.	2004	<u>Clark Fork River Riparian Evaluation System A Remedial Design Tool</u>
Bramblett	2002	<u>Final Report: Fish Inventories in Four Park Units of the Rocky Mountain Network</u>
Brown et al	2000	<u>Wildland fire in ecosystems: effects of fire on flora</u>
CH2MHill	2002	<u>Acid-Base-Potential (ABP) for Area I Milltown Reservoir and Clark Fork Channel Sediments</u>
CH2MHill	2003	<u>Biological Assessment of the Milltown Reservoir Sediments Operable Unit</u>
CH2MHill	2003	<u>Draft Analysis of Groundwater and Bank Storage Inflow on Water Quality in the Clark Fork River at the Milltown Reservoir Sediments Operable Unit</u>
CH2MHill	2002	<u>Milltown Piezometer Installation and Water Level Responses</u>
CH2MHill	2002	<u>Milltown Reservoir Sediments Volume Comparison</u>
CH2MHill	2002	<u>Milltown Reservoir—Area I Sediments Consolidation Phase Water Estimate</u>
CH2MHill	2002	<u>Milltown Reservoir—Infiltration Rate through Landfill Cover</u>
CH2MHill	2002	<u>Results of Surface Water Monitoring During Drawdown of the Milltown Reservoir, August 2002</u>
CH2MHill	2002	<u>Supplemental Data Summary Report Milltown Reservoir Sediments, Sediment Operable Unit</u>
Conservation Services	1982	<u>Historic Structure Preservation Guide - Instructions And Forms, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</u>
Conservation Services	1982	<u>Historic Structure Preservation Guide - Technical Manual, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</u>
Cumberland	1991	<u>Collection Storage Addendum, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</u>
Dodge, et al	2001	<u>Water-Quality, Bed-Sediment, and Biological Data (October 1999 Through September 2000) and Statistical Summaries of Data for Streams in the Upper Clark Fork Basin, Montana</u>
Dodge, et al	2002	<u>Water-Quality, Bed-Sediment, and Biological Data (October 2000 Through September 2001) and Statistical Summaries of Data for Streams in the Upper Clark Fork Basin, Montana</u>
EPA	2004	<u>Clark Fork River Operable Unit Record of Decision</u>

Author	Year	Title
Erp, et al	2001	<u>Montana Air Monitoring Network Review 2001</u>
Erp, et al	2003	<u>Montana Air Monitoring Network Review 2003</u>
Fenn et al	2003	<u>Ecological Effects of Nitrogen Deposition in the Western United States</u>
Fenn et al	2003	<u>Nitrogen Emissions, Deposition, and Monitoring in the Western United States</u>
Fire and Mountain Ecology Lab	2004	<u>Effects Of Global Climate Change On Natural Resources</u>
Ford	no date	<u>History of Collections, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</u>
Gannon & Rillig	2002	<u>Relationship of Heavy Metal Contamination to Soil Respiration</u>
Giroir & Beason	2005	<u>Final Report on the General Avian Inventory of Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Montana</u>
Graham	2002	<u>Interim Hayman Fire Case Study Analysis</u>
GRKO	1993	<u>Environmental Impact Statement General Management Plan Development Concept Plan</u>
GRKO	2006	<u>Draft Best Management Practices for Ranching Processes</u>
GRKO	2004	<u>Grant-kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Deer Lodge, Montana Cultural Landscape Report Part One</u>
GRKO	No Date	<u>Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site: Cultural Resources Statement</u>
GRKO	No Date	<u>Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site: Historic Resource Study</u>
GRKO	2004	<u>Issues Survey, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</u>
GRKO	2005	<u>Project Completion Report Rocky Mountains Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit March 2005</u>
GRKO	1995	<u>Resource Management Plan</u>
Hagener	2003	<u>Montana Gray Wolf Conservation and Management Plan September 2003</u>
Hendricks	2000	<u>Harlequin Duck Research and Monitoring in Montana 199</u>
Kapustka	2002	<u>Phytotoxicity Tests on soils from the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Deer Lodge, Montana</u>
Koch et al	2004	<u>Paleontological Resource Inventory And Monitoring Rocky Mountain Network</u>
Kohen et al	1991	<u>Cultural Landscape Inventory and Analysis, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</u>
Lambing	No Date	Estimated 1996-97 and Long-Term Average Annual Loads for Suspended Sediment and Selected Trace Metals in Streamflow of the Upper Clark Fork Basin from Warm Springs to Missoula, Montana Water-Resources Investigations Report 98-4137
Maines et al	1991	<u>Collection Management Plan, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</u>
Milner et al	2004	<u>Cultural Landscape Report Part One, Landscape History, Existing Conditions, Analysis And Evaluation</u>
Moore	2003	<u>Chemical Concentrations In Surface Soils Of The Irrigation Ditch Berms Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Park</u>
Moore	2000	<u>Determination of Heavy Metal Contamination in Surface Soils of BLM Tracts along the Clark Fork River, Montana</u>

Author	Year	Title
Moore	2002	<u>Geochemistry And Fluvial Geomorphology Report</u>
Moore	2000	<u>Geologic, Soil Water and Groundwater Report - 2000</u>
Neuman	2001	<u>Assessment of Data Quality Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Project 2001 Data</u>
Neuman	2001	<u>Technical Memorandum Assessment of Data Quality Soil Microbiological Investigation</u>
NPS	2005	<u>Air Quality And Air Quality Related Values Monitoring Considerations For The Rocky Mountain Network March 2005</u>
NPS	1987	<u>Cultural Landscape Analysis, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</u>
NPS	2006	<u>Draft Best Management Practices for Ranching Processes</u>
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NPS	2005	<u>Draft Historic Structures Report, Warren Hereford Ranch Barn, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Deer Lodge, MT</u>
NPS	2005	<u>Draft Historic Structures Report, Warren Hereford Ranch Complex, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Deer Lodge, MT</u>
NPS	various	National Register nomination forms for Grant-Kohrs National Historic Site
NPS	1999	<u>Park Research and Intensive Monitoring of Ecosystems Network (PRIMENet)</u>
NPS	2003	<u>Proposal to Create a Northern Rocky Mountain Exotic Plant Management Team</u>
NPS	1977	<u>Ranchers to Rangers: An Administrative History of Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</u>
NPS	2004	<u>Rocky Mountain Network Assessing The Risk Of Foliar Injury From Ozone On Vegetation In Parks In The Rocky Mountain Network</u>
NPS	2001	<u>Scope of Collection Statement, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</u>
Pearson & Ruggiero	2002	<u>Rocky Mountain Inventory and Monitoring Network Report for: Small Mammal Survey of Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</u>
Pearson & Ruggiero	2006	<u>Small Mammal Surveys on Grant-Kohrs National Historic Site, Final Report</u>
Pilliod et al	2003	<u>Amphibian and Reptile Inventory at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument and Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</u>
Rice	2003	<u>Baseline Vegetation Types For Grant-Kohrs Ranch</u>
Rice	2003	<u>Discussion Outline for GK Ranch Weed Management & Restoration (January 2003)</u>
Rice	2002	<u>Riparian Plant Community Structure At Grant-Kohrs Ranch</u>
Rice	2002	<u>Toxic Metals-pH Impact On Riparian Plant Community Structure At Grant-Kohrs Ranch</u>
Rice & Hardin	2004	Suppression Of Canada Thistle At The Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS
Rice & Ray	1983	<u>Heavy Metals In Flood Plain Deposits Along The Upper Clark Fork River</u>

Author	Year	Title
ROMN	2003	<u>Annual Administrative Report and Work Plan 2003-2004</u>
ROMN	2000	<u>Biological Inventory Study Plan</u>
Rood et al	2004	<u>Twentieth-century decline in streamflows from the hydrographic apex of North America</u>
Scrattish	1981	<u>Historic Furnishing Study – Ranch House (Hs-1) And Bunkhouse (Hs-2), Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</u>
Snell et al	1976	<u>Historic Structure Report – Ranch House, Bunk House, and Home Ranch, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</u>
Tonnessen	2000	<u>Protecting Wilderness Air Quality in the United States</u>
Woessner, et al	2001	<u>Water Resource Characterization Report 2000 and 2001 Field Seasons</u>
Wolfe	2007	<u>Bat Inventories at Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site and Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument</u>
Wood	2003	<u>Interim Field Report on the Intermountain Region Noxious Weed Inventory and Mapping Program</u>
Wood & Rew	2005	<u>Non-Native Plant Survey at Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site</u>

Other data:

- Bird List (Giroir & Beason, 2005)
- Fish List (Robert G. Bramblett, 2002)
- Reptile List (David Pilliod, 2003)
- Mammal List (Dean E. Pearson, 2005)
- Plant List (Peter M. Rice, 2002)
- Data on file: soils, geology, weather, water rights, fence types, ditches, crops

Participants and Preparers

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Staff:

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Laura Rotegard, Superintendent
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First Workshop – February 27-March 1, 2007

Second Workshop – June 19-20, 2007